HELP WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

[illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

CLAIRVOYANTS.

[illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

[illegible]

The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 23. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1870. NUMBER 230.

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WASHINGTON.

Butler's Disability Bill Approved by the Reconstruction Committee.

The Cuban Question Considered in Committee.

Small Chance for the Belligerency Resolution in Either House.

Fitz-John Porter Applies for a Rehearing on New Evidence.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

The Reconstruction Committee, this morning, agreed to a general bill for the removal of political disabilities, which General Butler will at the proper time report to the House for passage. It applies to all disfranchised persons, except those who have been members of Congress, or have held commissions in the army or navy. The whole matter is thrown into the United States courts, and the form of petition is embodied in the bill. The notice of filing of petition for removal of disabilities is to be printed in newspapers, and hearing is to be had thereon at the specified time. If the Court is satisfied that the statements made by the applicant are true, the certificate must issue, and that ends the matter. If the Court rejects the application, the disabilities can be removed only by an act of Congress. False swearing is to be punished as perjury. The removal of disabilities does not restore property or give the right to set up a claim for property captured or destroyed during the war.

CUBAN QUESTION.

The Cuban question was discussed in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, this morning, but no conclusion was reached, and the matter goes over for another week. The debate showed a decided objection to Sherman's resolution, which practically accords belligerent rights to the insurgents, and some favor toward Morton's bill, the effect of which is to prevent any more indirect aid to Spain, though objection was found to some of its features. The Cuban lobby is here in force again, and flatters itself that it is now going to get something from Congress. The questions at issue are to be debated in the House Foreign Committee at the session of Thursday.

INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU.

The Ways and Means Committee, at to-day's session, agreed, by a vote of 5 to 4, to report in favor of making the Internal Revenue Bureau a separate department; but the House is not at all likely to sustain this proposition at present. The committee will, to-morrow, try to come to a conclusion on the general question of reducing taxation. The private conversation of members indicates favorable action in this direction. It will not be so much in decrease of rates as in additions to the list of exemptions. Some members will press to have all taxation taken from tonnage and transportation.

GOLD CONSPIRACY.

The Banking Committee thought they had got through taking evidence, but one of the Democratic members yesterday raised a point, which led to a reopening, and the afternoon of yesterday and the forenoon of to-day were spent in taking additional evidence. It does not amount to anything, and the committee will now go on to make up its report. They have been very cautious in saying what the testimony proves; but it can be stated that Butterfield is the only official implicated.

CHANGE OF SUPERVISOR DISTRICTS.

Missouri was to-day detached from District Supervisor Marr's district and attached to that of Arkansas and Indiana, under Supervisor McDonald. Montana, Wyoming, and Dakota are added to Marr's district, and New Mexico will probably be transferred to the Texas District.

COMMERCE COMMITTEE.

The House Commerce Committee have agreed to take action on the bill for the transportation of goods West in bond, on Thursday next. The same committee have referred the River and Harbor bill to a sub-committee of five.

TRANSFER OF A FUND.

The Senate Military Committee has reported a bill transferring the fund, which has been for some time in the keeping of the War Department, amounting to about $450,000, to the National Asylum for [illegible] Soldiers. This fund is made from the $300 commutation money which, at the beginning of the draft, during the war, was accepted by the government instead of military service of drafted men, and it is to be given to this institution in lieu of the bounty money of deserters.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

The House Naval Committee to-day considered the proposition for the discontinuance of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, which the people of that city want to get out of the way, and think it can be sold for $30,000,000 or $40,000,000. The Connecticut people advocate its transfer to New London.

THE MISSISSIPPI BILL.

Most of the Senators having repeated their virgin speeches on the Mississippi bill, the general understanding was reached, to-day, that a vote should be taken to-morrow. The vote on the fundamental conditions promises to be close.

THE TARIFF BILL.

[illegible] to-day, to get up the Tariff bill, and no one can now tell when it will be considered. Mr. Wheeler, of New York, is to be Chairman of the Committee of the Whole during the debate upon the measure.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

FITZ-JOHN PORTER'S CASE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—[illegible]

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent in to-day: Max Webber, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of New York; Silas M. Latterson, Collector of Customs at Dunkirk, New York; [illegible] Smith, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Missouri; Thos. S. Hempstead, United States Attorney for Utah; John S. Keith, Marshal of the Southern District of Illinois; Haynes E. Hudson, Attorney for the Western District of Tennessee.

To be Postmasters: Chas. H. Prince, Augusta, Ga.; Jesse Schriver, Tiffin, Ohio; John A. Martin, Atchison, Kansas.

THE GEORGIA CASE.

The papers sent to the Senate yesterday by the President include despatches from General Sherman authorizing General Terry to exercise his own discretion on the eligibility of the members of the Georgia Legislature, and approving his course. Mr. Terry, being, in the opinion of the Attorney General, the only power in Georgia other than that reserved by Congress.

PERSONAL.

Private letters confirm reports of the continued ill health of Alexander H. Stephens.

[illegible]

THE ELECTION CASES.

[illegible]

THE SUGAR REFINERS.

[illegible]

REVENUE SEIZURE.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 15.

[illegible]

THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

[illegible]

NATURALIZATION BILL.

The House Judiciary Committee are maturing a general Naturalization bill.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

[illegible]

NEW HAMPSHIRE POLITICS.

[illegible]

INDIAN NEWS.

[illegible]

REVENUE ASSIGNMENTS.

[illegible]

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.

SENATE.

COAST DEFENCES.

The VICE PRESIDENT submitted a communication from the Secretary of War with an accompanying bill relative to the acquisition of sites for national coast defences. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

JOINT RESOLUTION APPROPRIATING CAPTURED ORDNANCE.

Mr. THAYER, from the Military Committee, reported the House joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to place at the disposal of Bridges' Battery Association, at Chicago, certain captured ordnance. Passed.

OUR IRON-CLADS.

Mr. MORTON offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the President for information as to the number and character of iron clads belonging to the United States, their cost and present condition.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

On motion of Mr. RAMSEY the bill to abolish the franking privilege was taken up, the question being on the amendment of Mr. Drake to allow the transmission of newspaper exchanges through the mails, as at present.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, delivered an argument on the necessity of [illegible] of the bill, in the event of its passage.

THE MISSISSIPPI BILL.

The bill was laid aside, and unfinished business, the Mississippi bill, was taken up.

Mr. BAYARD replied to the Senator from Indiana. [illegible]

Mr. MORTON said [illegible]

Mr. DAVIS delivered a lengthy written argument on the relative powers of the Federal and State Governments.

COMMITTEES OF CONFERENCE.

Committees of conference were appointed upon the disagreements between the two houses on the naval deficiency and military academy bills.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. JULIAN, from the Committee on Public Lands, offered a resolution to close the Land Office in any State where the unsold public lands do not exceed 10,000 acres, which passed.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

A question arose as to order of business.

Mr. DAWES wanted to go into committee on the Legislative Appropriation bill.

AMERICAN CITIZENS IN FOREIGN PRISONS.

Mr. BUTLER, of Tennessee, wanted to call up the Greene-VanWyck contested election case, and Mr. SWANN desired to dispose of the resolution reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, in reference to the imprisonment of Americans in Great Britain for political offences. The discussion took up half an hour, but finally the latter subject got preference on condition that it should be disposed of in the morning hour.

Mr. COX got leave to have a statement printed in the Globe he had received of the grievances and sufferings of these political prisoners.

Mr. SWANN spoke in support of the resolution. About a dozen members obtained permission to have speeches printed in the Globe.

The resolution which calls on the President for information was then adopted.

ELECTION CASE.

The House took up the contested election case from the Eleventh Congressional District of New York, the resolutions reported by the committee being that Geo. W. Greene, the sitting member, is not entitled to a seat, and that Charles H. Van Wyck is. The subject was discussed till half past 4, and went over till to-morrow.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced and referred, as follows:

By Mr. CHURCHILL—To regulate the fees of attorneys, &c., in United States Courts.

By Mr. MORRILL, of Pa.—Authorizing the payment of bounties to persons who were rejected as volunteers and immediately afterwards drafted and held to service.

Adjourned.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.

THE ERIE.

The Erie Railway Company is said to be negotiating for the lease of the Morris & Essex Railway for a long term. The decision of Judge Barnard, to-day, in the case of the Albany & Susquehanna Railway against the Erie Company, virtually removes the suits between those companies to this city. The friends of Fisk and Gould say there is now nothing to prevent their getting the Albany & Susquehanna Road under their complete control.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT LAW.

A petition for an International Copyright law is being circulated extensively, and will be presented in Congress next week.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

The money market continues easy, with rates unchanged. Railway stocks were active, with the chief business in St. Paul, common Northwestern, Lake Shore, and Rock Island.

VOLUNTEERS FOR RED RIVER CAMPAIGN.

A Montreal letter of the 14th says a volunteer regiment is forming there for the Red River campaign, in case the troubles are not settled by spring.

INDIGNATION IN CANADA.

There is considerable indignation at the Canadian Government on account of the resurvey of land on the St. Lawrence, which has given people the impression that it is to be taken from them.

BRIDGE OVER THE HUDSON.

Work will begin soon on the bridge over the Hudson at Highlands, to connect the Erie Railway with the Boston line.

TROOPS STILL UNDER ARMS.

The troops are still under arms in Brooklyn, to prevent the lynching of Chambers, the murderer of Voorhees. The friends of Chambers are confident of his acquittal, on the ground of irresponsibility owing to intoxication.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD CASE AGAIN.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Judge Barnard, in the Supreme Court to-day, in the suit of the Erie Company against Jos. H. Ramsey, declared defendant in contempt, and ordered the Referee to ascertain what damage the company sustained by the contempt. The contempt charged is that Ramsey proceeded in an action against the Erie Railroad Company, in defiance of the injunction of the Supreme Court.

ONE OF THE HAVANA VICTIMS.

The body of Greenwald, one of the Americans recently murdered at Havana, was received to-day, per steamer Bienville, and taken charge of by friends. The funeral takes place at an early day, when a large demonstration is expected.

FREE TRADE.

The American Free Trade League hold a meeting on Thursday, the 24th instant, in the hall of the Open Board of Brokers. Several Congressmen are expected to deliver addresses.

THE RELAPSING FEVER.

All relapsing fever patients have been transferred from Bellevue Hospital to Blackwell's Island. The Board of Health have engaged a building in the Sixth Ward as a temporary reception house, and temporary pavilions are to be erected on Blackwell's Island. The fever is, however, now on the decrease.

OAKLEY, THE DEFAULTER.

The case of Oakley, Cashier of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank, has gone to the grand jury, he having waived a preliminary examination.

MORE FRAUDS.

Assistant United States Assessor Geo. W. Tompkins, of Brooklyn, is under arrest for collecting money under false pretences, and Martin R. Cook has been held in $2,000, charged with complicity in frauds alleged to have been committed by ex-Gauger Farrington.

VICTIMS OF A BOILER EXPLOSION.

Wright, one of the persons injured by the boiler explosion on Thirty-third street yesterday, died to-day. The other sufferers will probably recover. It is said that the boiler was ten years old and unfit for use.

FIRES AND LOSS OF LIFE.

The Napan Oil Works and O'Conner's ice house burned at Astoria, this morning. A man named Dorsett, perished in the flames. A barn adjoining the Union Race course burned last night, and a man named Hibbs burned to death.

DUEL.

A duel was fought with swords, in a house in this city, on Saturday night, between Francisco Deporto, a Cuban, who formerly fought a Spanish editor in Canada, and George Proude, an Englishman. Both were severely wounded.

THE DRAWBACK CLAIMS.

It was reported yesterday that all the fraudulent drawback claims connected with the alleged guilt of Samuel T. Blatchford had been returned from Canada, where they were sent to be used as evidence against Richard B. Caldwell, and that they had been filed in the District Attorney's office. It is probable that they will soon be used for framing an indictment for conspiracy and fraud against Blatchford, by the grand jury.

BERGH APPEALS.

Henry Bergh has issued an appeal to the public against the bill now before the Assembly, which, if passed, would effectively extinguish the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

SEWARD WILL CASE.

The Seward will case, in which Hon. William H. Seward, as executor under his father's will, appears as plaintiff, was argued before Judge Cardozo yesterday.

TWENTY THOUSAND VALENTINES.

The regular distribution of letters was increased by about 20,000 yesterday, which probably represented the number of valentines passing through the Post Office.

NEW POST OFFICE.

Only 100 men are now employed on the new Post Office.

COAL.

The Erie Railroad Company now transport daily over their road 400 car-loads of coal, which is delivered at the Pennsylvania Coal Company's yards, in Weehawken, at $4.75 per ton.

TRANSFER OF SEAMEN.

Three hundred seamen from Charlestown Navy Yard have been transferred to the navy yard at Brooklyn.

WISCONSIN.

Slander Case at Milwaukee—The Cream City Jealous of Her Suburban Neighbors—Congressional Election in the Madison District—Murder Trial.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 15.

The slander case of W. K. Wilson vs. Josiah A. Noonan, for writing an article which was printed in a German paper, charging Wilson and other members of the Legislature with corruption, was to-day decided in favor of Wilson. Damages, $3,000. [illegible]

[illegible]

The Mobile City Government in Trouble.

MOBILE, Feb. 15.—[illegible]

Murder in Louisiana.

MONROE, La., Feb. 15.—General St. John Liddell, of Catahoula Parish, was killed, yesterday, on board the steamer St. Marys, by Colonel Charles Jones and his two sons.

Boston Art Museum.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—The widow of late Colonel T. Bigelow Lawrence has presented $25,000 for a Boston Art Museum on condition that an additional $75,000 be collected by subscription.

SPRINGFIELD.

The Convention Yesterday.

Petitions Relative to Warehouse Frauds.

Defeat of the Railroad Aid Section of the Legislative Report.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 15.

WAREHOUSE FRAUDS.

There were two petitions presented to-day; one from Mr. Parks, of Logan, and the other from Mr. Medill, of Cook, which are of considerable interest to the people of Chicago. They relate to the overissuing of warehouse receipts by individuals and private corporations. The petition presented by Mr. Medill was signed by some 100 of the principal men of your city. These petitions were referred to the proper committee, and will be heard from at an early day.

CONVENTION PRINTING.

I sent you a statement a short time since of what the probable cost of the printing of the convention thus far was. I did this because of a resolution upon that subject which had been introduced, and also because of the vast amount of ignorance which was displayed by various members upon the subject. There were those who appeared to think that already the printing bills amounted somewhere near $100,000. The report of the committee to-day shows that my estimate was about right, and that the total cost of the printing thus far is under $4,000.

THE RAILROAD AID SECTION KILLED.

The thirty-ninth section occupied the larger portion of the day in discussion. By actual count, after all the debate of yesterday, there were twenty speeches made to-day on this section. These took all sorts of grounds, both for and against the section. On the part of the members from the southern portion of the State there was a complete change of front, as shown during the discussion of the canal question. They desired to be let alone in their local internal improvement schemes, and denied the right of the convention to dictate as to what they should do with their money. On the other hand, the northern members were very conservative all at once, and were extremely anxious that the south should profit by their experience. The striking out of the entire section by a vote of 48 to 20 is the best commentary upon the feeling of the convention with regard to the matters involved.

CORPORATIONS.

The consideration of Section 42, regarding the power of the Legislature to amend or repeal all laws for the creation of corporations, or granting of special privileges or immunities is really the first tilt which the convention has entered upon with corporations. This section was at first recommitted, and then reported back to-day in a slightly modified form. It met with immediate opposition from such lawyers as Browning, Turner, Archer, Skinner, and Underwood on the ground that any such provision would be in conflict with that clause of the Federal Constitution which prohibited States from passing laws impairing the obligations of contracts. They held that it would be ridiculous to adopt such a provision; that ever since the decision in the Dartmouth College case, courts had held that charters were contracts in every essential particular. On the other hand, the members of the committee reporting the section took strong ground in favor of the same. They held that the section comprehended no more than the simple amending of charters, or their entire repeal, where the circumstances of the case would warrant. Mr. Church took a sort of an independent view, and held that the time for the present discussion had gone by; that it should have come up more properly under the old section, and that the present section was merely an addition to that, and was designed for the protection of the people. Mr. Whiting was satisfied that the convention was in the presence of the great question of the age, and he wished to have it fully and fairly discussed. Mr. Atkins commanded general attention by his remarks and the originality of his views. He considered it very remarkable that when corporations, which were but artificial persons, were being considered, all at once there should be so much consideration extended them. But when the rights of natural and human beings were placed in jeopardy, this wonderful interest and caution seemed suddenly to abate. The views of the other speakers were very general and conflicting. Some opposed, while others favored, the section. Its fate it will be hard to predict, but it will be nothing surprising if it is adopted just as reported from the committee, as no compromise can hardly be expected under all the circumstances.

THE OUTLOOK.

A very bad feature of the present situation is that members are becoming restive under what they consider to be an unnecessarily prolonged discussion. It is to be feared that, after a while, the convention will commence rushing through business without giving it the proper consideration it deserves. Probably all that the people ask at the hands of the convention is to do well whatever it undertakes. Time is of but little consequence in the formation of an organic law. It is better to spend six months in making a good constitution than two months in making a bad one. There is no occasion for any particular hurry, especially on questions which are agitating the public mind, at the present time, to their profoundest depths. It is hardly expected that the convention will do anything more than adopt the Legislative Committee's report the present week, considering the fact that this report involves some of the most important and interesting questions that will come up, and that the convention has only spent thus far about two weeks in its consideration, and it will be seen that great progress has been made. Indeed, the convention sits about seven hours a day, and every member who is able to do so is in his seat. There seems to be no further talk about adjournment just now. If the convention does take a recess, it will probably be some time in March.

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

will be ready to report in a few days. It has about agreed upon all the necessary provisions, and the report is now in the hands of a sub-committee for adjustment and revision. It will recommend but very few important changes outside of Cook County, other than those I have advised you of heretofore. The changes recommended by the Cook County delegation, and which you have published in full, will be pretty generally adopted.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.

The government detectives have, for some time, been engaged in ferreting out a lot of counterfeiters that have had their field of action in Pike County, this State, and the result has been the arrest of John Kellum, Elijah Gridden, Wm. Crowder, James and Stinson Likes, George and Wm. House, John G. Meeks, Charles Bramble, and Lewis Chase. It is understood that this is only a part of the gang, who have "shoved the queer" in this and adjoining States to an alarming extent; but the government officers are sure that they have succeeded in breaking up one of the most formidable gangs of counterfeiters of modern times.

RECEPTION.

There will be a public reception at the Executive Mansion next Thursday night.

THE CONVENTION.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 15.

The convention met as usual.

ACCOUNTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The Committee on Accounts and Expenditures submitted the following report: That the Janitors be allowed $3 per day. Concurred in.

PETITION.

Mr. MEDILL, of Cook, presented a petition from a number of merchants and business men of Chicago, asking that the convention provide in the new constitution for the protection of the people against frauds, combinations, and over issues of receipts by warehousemen or private corporations. Referred.

PRINTING AND BINDING.

[illegible]

[illegible]

MR. ALLEN, of Crawford, wished to correct an error into which some gentlemen had fallen, viz., that the section under consideration was the same with Section 4 of the report upon State, county and municipal indebtedness. The former related to indebtedness of a peculiar kind, and the other to all indebtedness whatever. He desired a vote upon the motion to strike out.

Mr. SKINNER, of Adams, thought there should be no experiments in limitation of legislative powers. [illegible]

[illegible]

Murder Committed by a Deaf Mute.

[illegible]

FOREIGN.

Proposed Withdrawal of British Troops from Canada.

The Slave Trade Question Discussed in the Spanish Cortes.

King William's Speech at the Opening of the North German Parliament.

The Irish Land Bill in the British House of Commons.

Great Britain.

COLONIAL AFFAIRS.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—In the House of Lords the Earl of Carnarvon moved for copies of the correspondence with Canada and other colonies, relative to the recall of troops. He desired that colonial questions should have a careful consideration. He favored a confederation, of which Albion would be the centre. He commended Canada for consistent conservatism, and deprecated the theory that the colonies should be allied, but independent communities.

Lord Lytle called attention to the prospects of New Zealand, and thought that colony was about to enter on a new and prosperous career.

Lord Monck explained his reasons for asking for more troops when he was Governor General of Canada. The battle of Sadowa had been fought, and, as the war in Europe was ended, the Home Government could spare the men. The Fenians, who were supposed to be armed with breech-loaders, had just made a raid into Canada. The colonies were in a panic, and clamored for protection. Under those circumstances, he was led to call for reinforcements from England. He then discussed the subject of the relation of the colonies to the mother country, and admitted generally the wisdom of self-protection.

Earl Derby congratulated Earl Granville that the colonies were not to be left utterly defenceless, and their relations with the home government were harmonious.

Lord Lyndon asked that some consideration be given to the policy of colonial dependence.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The Times this morning, in reviewing last evening's debate in the Parliament, rejoices that the government has adopted the idea so often advocated in the columns of that paper, viz., the withdrawal of the troops from Canada. The Times admits that Canada is the only English colony liable to be invaded in case of war, yet peace is so assured that it is foolish to provide now for its rupture.

The weather is again fair, though cold.

THE ALABAMA QUESTION.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Otway, Under Secretary of the Foreign Department, denied the truth of the report that the United States has offered to reopen negotiations for the settlement of the Alabama claims. He added that, if revived, the negotiations would be conducted at Washington, instead of London.

THE ANNUAL BUDGET.

Mr. Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said he hoped to submit the budget to the House before Easter.

THE MERCHANT MARINE.

Mr. Lefevre asked leave to introduce a bill relative to the merchant marine. The bill is very long, containing nearly eighty clauses, and embodies the views of the shipping community. It will probably be referred to a Select Committee.

DIPLOMATIC REFORMS.

A motion was made for a Select Committee to consider and report reforms in diplomatic and consular service.

TRANSIT OF VENUS.

A message from the Queen was received announcing that arrangements had been made for scientific observations of the transit of Venus in 1874.

IN THE COMMONS YESTERDAY.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The House of Lords transacted no business of importance, and adjourned early to enable their Lordships to attend the House of Commons, where the new Irish Land bill was to be introduced. In the Commons the benches were filled and the galleries crowded.

Notices were given of bills to relieve Bishops from attendance on Parliament, and to reduce the rates of letter and newspaper postage.

A denial was made on the part of the government that negotiations had been entered upon for a renewal of the commercial treaty with France.

Mr. Gladstone then asked leave to bring in a bill for land reform in Ireland. He referred to the day on which he introduced the Irish Church bill, when other measures to meet the demands of Ireland were promised, and said he would now proceed to fulfil that promise. He recapitulated the history of the land question since 1833. The necessity for its settlement was now generally admitted, and he hoped there would be a union of all parties in favor of the proposed reform. The best talent of the kingdom had been applied to a solution of the problem. It must gratify the Irish people to see England giving years of ungrudging labor to the understanding and redress of their grievances. The recent outrages were not due to the revival of this question. They were not of frequent occurrence in the agricultural sections, and were in the purely Celtic ones. Irish land tenures were widely different from those of England and Scotland. The Irish landlord differed from the tenant in politics and religion, and seldom lived on his estates. The tenant was bound to improve the land, but was often deprived of the crops he had planted. The people believed the soil was their own, and that it had been taken from them by conquest and confiscation. During the last ten years, while the value of labor had remained stationary, the cost of living had increased, and the progress of Ireland had been checked. Half a century of legislation had done nothing for the small landholders or peasantry. Mr. Gladstone then reviewed the legislation on this subject since the act of union, and continued: Emigration was a good method of relief when voluntary, but when it became compulsory and men were compelled to leave who were willing to remain, it was a hardship, and angered its victims. In the West of Ireland, where the tenant was the least secure, the value of land had not doubled in ninety years, while in England it had trebled within that time, and in Scotland, where the tenure was most secure, it had increased sixfold.

Mr. Gladstone then enumerated the features of the bill he proposed to introduce. It provided for the security of tenure, the facilitation of transfer and purchase of land, for loans to tenants desiring to buy, and to landlords, to enable them to restrain land. The new law is to be administered by a Court of Arbitration. Ulster customs are to be recognized; improvements giving value to land are to be paid for; executions for non-payment of rent are to bar all claims against tenants; notices to quit are to give tenants one year's time from the end of the current year, and the county cess is to be divided between landlord and tenant. The bill will be read a second time on the 7th of March.

France.

EXAMINATION OF RIOTERS.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—Persons arrested during the recent disturbances have nearly all had their preliminary examinations. Thus far 104 have been held to appear before court.

THE IMPERIAL FAMILY.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—The Emperor and Prince Imperial visited the Bois de Boulogne to-day. The Prince, who had completely recovered from his illness, skated on the lake. The Empress Eugenie is quite ill, and could not accompany the party.

KING WILLIAM'S SPEECH.

The speech of the King of Prussia, at the opening of the Federal Parliament, is not well received here. Nearly all the journals consider it menacing.

KING LOUIS, OF BAVARIA.

La Liberte says the family of King Louis, of Bavaria, met at Munich to consider the question of recommending his withdrawal from the throne. La Liberte thinks the matter may well become one of national importance in Germany.

THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

In the Corps Legislatif, to-day, M. Chesnell, a Deputy of the Left, asserted that his party in the Chamber really represented the majority of the country. This called for an indignant denial from Ollivier. He declared that the present ministry were the true representatives of the majority, and, supported by it, they would do their duty. A wise government, he continued, conciliates opposition, but does not sacrifice its policy. The majority is not intolerant, but the minority have no right to assume to speak in the name of the nation.

Jules Favre declared that the Minister had insulted and calumniated the party of the Left.

M. Ollivier concluded the discussion by stating that the government would persist in its liberal course, but would resist dangerous agitation, whether in the streets or in the press.

Spain.

MONTPENSIER ON GOOD TERMS WITH THE EXISTING GOVERNMENT.

MADRID, Feb. 15.—The Duke of Montpensier has arrived here, and is already in intimate communication with General Prim. He has had long interviews with both General Prim and Admiral Topete. The circumstance causes much comment.

MADRID, Feb. 15.—The Duke of Montpensier will leave Madrid to-day. During his visit here he desired to remain incognito, but his presence was known throughout the city. It is reported that he will proceed to London.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

During sessions of the Cortes, yesterday, the government was interrogated as to the attitude of the revision of the treaty with England on the slave trade, slavery being now rejected by the national conscience, and the right of search which that treaty gave to England, leading to vexatious interference with the Spanish share of the rich commerce with Africa. Senator Becerra, Minister of State, replied that, by the treaty, England paid £400,000 for the right of search, so that it was a fair bargain; but the government would invite England to revise the treaty, and Spain would no longer countenance or allow the importation of negroes.

North Germany.

KING WILLIAM'S SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

BERLIN, Feb. 14.—King William to-day opened the session of the North German Parliament. In the speech from the throne, a programme of laws to be proposed to Parliament is given. Among them are bills for a new criminal code, and for the development of the right of citizenship in the confederation. Parliament is assured that the Federal revenues now promise to equal the expenditures. A union with the Southern States is still hoped, and the treaty with the Grand Duke of Baden is [illegible] the chain. Peace with all foreign nations has been preserved in accordance with the policy of the members of confederation. The army is maintained solely for defence, not for oppression. The speech concluded with a congratulation on the development of the welfare of the North German States.

VIENNA, Feb. 15.—The Free Press confirms the report that the protest of Austria and other Catholic powers against the Papal Syllabus, has been transmitted to Rome.

Turkey.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE ARMENIAN AUTHORITIES.

ROME, Feb. 15, via PARIS.—Advices from Constantinople represent that the Armenians, by a large majority, have decided not to recognize the authority of their Patriarch, for the reason that he is too feeble to resist the encroachments of the Pope on the rights of Eastern Catholics. The Turkish Government is disposed to support the Armenians, and fears are entertained of a schism between them and Rome.

Switzerland.

AN EXTRADITION CASE WITH RUSSIA.

ZURICH, Feb. 15.—Russia has made a peremptory demand upon the Swiss Government for the surrender of a certain felon who took refuge in this country some time ago. As there is no treaty between Russia and Switzerland for extradition, the government will deliberate upon the matter.

South America.

THE SITUATION IN PARAGUAY.

LISBON, Feb. 15.—Rio Janeiro journals contain accounts of an engagement at Rio Verde. The Brazilians, under Colonel Parroos, assaulted and carried the Paraguayan entrenchments, without loss. Lopez was near the scene of action. Some of his officers have gone over to the Brazilians.

West Indies.

SANTA ANNA AT HAVANA.

HAVANA, Feb. 15.—Santa Anna arrived here yesterday. He came here from Puerto Principe with the intention of taking passage in a British steamer on the 14th inst. for Vera Cruz, but the Captain General has ordered him to leave the island by the first steamer that sails from Havana for a Mexican port.

IOWA.

Sad Intelligence from Senator Grimes—His Health Failing Fast—Dangerous Illness of a State Senator—Masonic Banquet—Accident, Etc.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Feb. 15.

Private intelligence received here from ex-Senator Grimes, now in Europe, is to the effect that his health is failing fast, and that it is very probable he will not survive the journey home. This news is received here with pain, and will be received with sincere regret by the whole State. The people of Iowa have an affection for Mr. Grimes such as they have for scarcely any other man. The great work of good he has done for the State, the faithful devotion with which he has ever labored for its people, have made his name loved and honored. His death would cause unmingled sorrow.

Senator Clarke, member of State Senate from the district composed of the counties of Bremer, Butler and Grundy, is reported to be ill beyond all hope of recovery.

The higher Masonic orders of Des Moines will give a grand banquet to the fraternity of the State on the evening of the 25th instant. The most elaborate preparations are being made.

E. M. Smith, a prominent contractor of this city, was injured last evening, fatally it is thought, by a roof of a house which he was raising falling upon him.

Some $25,000 has been raised here in two days past to secure the Parsons legacy for the building of a Presbyterian Female College. $30,000 is required, and it is thought it will be raised without difficulty.

AURORA.

City Politics—The Dairy Interest—Religious Awakening.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Feb. 15.

The annual election for city officers will soon take place here, and already the politicians are on the war path. There are any number of patriots who hanker after the spoils, and are anxious to devote themselves to the good of their country, at so much a year. Every second man in town is after an office, and for some of the positions there are as many as half a dozen candidates. Unfortunately for the party hacks and professional politicians, the people are growing tired of them and their extravagant ways, and there are strong indications that a citizens' movement, independent of party, will be started, to elect honest men, pledged to economy and retrenchment.

The farmers in this part of Kane County are awakening to the importance of the dairy interest, and a new cheese factory is to be built at North Aurora. Several manufacturing establishments have recently been put in operation in this city, adding considerably to the population.

The new pastor of the First Baptist Church, Rev. Mr. Nott, has held daily prayer meetings since the week of prayer, and many of the younger members have become convinced of sin. A short time since Mr. Nott baptized a large number of colored persons, and on last Sunday evening his church was crowded to excess by persons assembled to witness the immersion of a score of converts. The work of grace still goes on, and the good seed sown is expected to bring forth an abundant harvest.

INDIANA.

Bloody Affray at a Dance—Burglary—Newspaper Enterprise.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 15.

Two men, named Barton and Gott, quarrelled at a dance near here last night. The latter was stabbed several times, and no hopes are entertained of his recovery. Barton has not yet been arrested.

A Frenchman's house, near here, was entered by burglars last night. He and his wife were severely beaten, and the house robbed of money and valuables amounting to nearly $200. The villains made their escape.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 15.—A new Republican paper, by Colonel W. R. Holloway, of the Journal, and other prominent citizens, organized as a joint stock company, is rumored.

OHIO.

The Port of Entry Question at Cincinnati—Committee Appointed to Lay the Matter Before Congress.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 15.—A meeting of importers was held this afternoon in the rooms of the Board of Trade, to take steps to secure the passage of the bill making Cincinnati a port of entry. Resolutions were adopted providing for a committee to visit Washington and urge the passage of a port of entry bill suited to the views of Cincinnati importers, and instructing them to advocate the Holman bill, the same committee to correspond with Chicago and St. Louis in order to secure concert of action. The meeting appointed Thomas R. Biggs, John Shillito, Jr., and Lloyd Wayne. Another committee, consisting of M. Holb, R. H. Stephenson, and John Shillito, Sen., were appointed to prepare a petition to Congress and to attend to the circulation of the same among the importers of this city.

The meeting was more like business than anything yet done here in connection with this question.

At a meeting of the City Council, held this afternoon, a resolution was unanimously adopted inviting the Governor of Kentucky and his staff and members of the General Assembly of that State to visit Cincinnati at such time as might suit their convenience.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 15.—The State Board of Agriculture to-day decided to hold the next State Fair at Springfield, during the second week in September.

TENNESSEE.

Republican State Convention—The New State Constitution and its Prospects of Ratification.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 15.—A large number of Republicans have arrived and will participate in the convention, to-morrow, to devise measures for the protection and defence of the loyal men of the State.

The convention, to-day, adopted an amendment to the State Constitution, setting aside the poll tax for five years. The body will adjourn next week. Its work will be submitted to the people on the fourth Saturday in March, and probably be voted down. Much dissatisfaction is felt on all sides with its action.

DUBUQUE.

Election of Directors.

DUBUQUE, Feb. 15.—At the meeting of the stockholders and bondholders of the Dubuque & Northwestern Railroad Company, yesterday, D. Willis James, M. K. Jesup, J. P. Farley, John Craver, [illegible] were elected Directors. Other business of importance was transacted, which will in due time be made public.

New Orleans Market.

[illegible]

Cambridge Live Stock Market.

[illegible]

San Francisco Market.

[illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS.

A...Reduction in Price.

PHALON'S "NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS"
PHALON'S "NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS"
PHALON'S "NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS"
PHALON'S "NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS"
PHALON'S "NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS"
REDUCED TO FIFTY CENTS.
REDUCED TO FIFTY CENTS.
REDUCED TO FIFTY CENTS.
REDUCED TO FIFTY CENTS.
REDUCED TO FIFTY CENTS.
REDUCED TO FIFTY CENTS.
QUALITY GUARANTEED THE SAME.
QUALITY GUARANTEED THE SAME.
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QUALITY GUARANTEED THE SAME.
QUALITY GUARANTEED THE SAME.
NO MORE WAR PRICES.
NO MORE WAR PRICES.
NO MORE WAR PRICES.
NO MORE WAR PRICES.
PHALON'S "NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS."
PHALON'S "NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS."
PHALON'S "NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS."
PHALON'S "NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS."
PHALON'S "NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS."
FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.
FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.
FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.
FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.
FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.
NO CHANGE IN QUALITY.
NO CHANGE IN QUALITY.
NO CHANGE IN QUALITY.
NO CHANGE IN QUALITY.
NO CHANGE IN QUALITY.

THE SECRET OF THE REDUCTION.—We import all our materials in bulk, direct from Europe, and the great decline in gold enables us to manufacture our "Night Blooming Cereus" on the most economical principle, and at the same time maintain the superior quality. We give the public the benefit of our savings and reduce the price.

A PLEDGE TO THE PUBLIC.
A PLEDGE TO THE PUBLIC.
A PLEDGE TO THE PUBLIC.
A PLEDGE TO THE PUBLIC.
A PLEDGE TO THE PUBLIC.

In reducing the price of our "Night Blooming Cereus" to fifty cents, we guarantee that no change has been made in the quality of that celebrated perfume. The consumption of the article, vast as it now is, will be doubled by the reduction; so that the increase of sales will more than compensate for the decrease in the rate of profit. ASK FOR PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS. Look at the label. Beware of imitations.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FARNUM, FLAGG & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
I. P. FARNUM,
WHOLESALE DEALERS,
Invite the attention of all former patrons of the House, and all lovers of GOOD BARGAINS, to our extensive SPRING STOCK of
CHICAGO CUSTOM,
And the best selection of Eastern
Boots & Shoes
Now offering at the
LOWEST CASH PRICES.
10 LAKE-ST.

SHIRTS.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICES OF
SHIRTS.

[illegible]

WILSON BROS.,
124 and 126 Dearborn-st., Chicago,
79 West Fourth st., Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati, and Union Building, Troy, N. Y.

STATIONERY GOODS.

BLANK BOOKS
For the New Year should be
ORDERED NOW.
CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE,
Stationers & Blank Book Manufacturers,
AT THEIR OLD STAND,
128 & 130 Lake-st.,
(ESTABLISHED 1853.)
Have a complete assortment of first-class Blank Books, of usual sizes and rulings, and make promptly to order of any size and to any pattern. Also, a fine assortment of
OFFICE STATIONERY.
PRINTING and COMMERCIAL LITHOGRAPHING promptly executed.
Special attention given to BANK supplies.

ART GALLERY.

OPERA HOUSE
ART GALLERY.
All the attractions of the
GRAND ASSEMBLY RECEPTION.
WILL BE RETAINED
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
Gallery open daily, and in the evenings [illegible]

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

WEST SIDE LIBRARY.
Annual Membership, $3.00. NEW BOOKS and MAGAZINES for every patron. Tickets issued previous to May 1 expire May 1, 1871, making more than
TWO MONTHS FREE
TO THOSE WHO SUBSCRIBE NOW.
JOHN B. ALDEN & CO.,
Proprietors, [illegible] West Madison-st.

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.
[illegible]
H. S. DeGROODT, Sec'y.

Masonic.
[illegible]
J. O. DICKERSON, Secretary.

Masonic.
[illegible]
J. HALE, Sec'y.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

FRANKLIN SOCIETY.
[illegible]

CIDER VINEGAR.

[illegible]

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Contents for February 16.

1.—FARM AND GARDEN: Cooking Food for Pigs—A Farmer of Warren County on Corn Culture—Remarks on the Subject.
2.—THE DAIRY: Annual Meeting of the Northwestern Dairymen's Association at Kenosha—Discussions on Pure Water, Cooling Milk, Making Cheese—Report from Elgin District—Election Repudiated—Annual Oration—Feeding Cows—Diseased Cows—Bowen Prize, &c.
3.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT: Letter from Commissioner Capron.
4.—UTAH: The Railroad Accident—The Mormon Schismatics—Harrison, Godbe, and Others—The Church of Zion.
5.—FOREIGN GOSSIP: Column and a half of interesting selections.
6.—LITERARY: Lord and Lady Byron—The Article in the London Quarterly Review.
7.—MEXICO: Its Present Condition, by Colonel Evans.
8.—WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE: Annual Meeting at Springfield—An Amusing Review of the Scene and the Actors—The Proceedings.
9.—TWO VALENTINES: The Trick on Dan Cupid.
10.—CALIFORNIA FRUITS: Information for Eastern Readers and Correspondents.
11.—FOLLY MARINER, TAILORESS: By Rose Terry; a capital story.
12.—THE SITUATION IN FRANCE: '89 and '70.
13.—NEVADA: The New Mining District.
14.—WYNOCKIE CHILDREN: Their Fate.
15.—EDITORIALS: The Constitutional Convention—The Paris Riots—The Legal Tender Decision—Legislative Apportionment—The Ship, Locomotive, and Wagon—Defeat of the Census Bill—The State Judiciary—Literature in the Lamp.
16.—PERSONAL, POLITICAL, and MISCELLANEOUS.
17.—CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION: A Full Synopsis of the Proceedings.
18.—CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS: Full Synopsis.
19.—NEWS SUMMARY: Including Personal, Political, Miscellaneous. The City, and several States, Washington, &c.
20.—STATE LEGISLATURES.
21.—MARKET REPORTS: Full Review of the Chicago Markets, Latest Markets, by Telegraph, of all Commercial Points.

THE CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE has a larger and better circulation in the West than any other journal. It is an excellent medium for advertising, especially to those who wish to secure the patronage of the producing classes. A limited number of advertisements will be taken at moderate rates. Subscription price for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, $2 per annum, with a liberal reduction for a club of ten or more.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.
An Elegant Country Residence in
HYDE PARK,
Fronting west on the 200-foot South Park Boulevard, which is to be opened the coming summer, and fronting east on Vincennes-av. The grounds have had the benefit of 15 years' improvement, consisting of flowers, trees, and evergreens, with walks and drives, lawn, summer houses, etc. The house is two and three stories in hight, resting on a brick basement; has all modern improvements, space for hot and cold water, Drake's Automatic Gas Machine, which furnishes a good quality of gas, furnaces, and, in fact, everything is complete. The barn and carriage-house is large and has every improvement desired. Will rent with either 5 or 20 acres of land, on 1 or 5 years' time. This is the most complete country residence in the State of Illinois. H. O. STONE, 141 East Madison-st., Room 7.

RENTS.
WM. C. DOW, 116 LaSalle-st.,
Has two Stores and a Room for rent in The Tribune Building; a Store on LaSalle-st., and several Stores in the new building corner of Washington and Franklin-sts. Prices to suit the times. Give him a call.

TO RENT,
AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.
Cottage of eight rooms, water and gas, in good order and very desirable. West Side, east of Park. Inquire at [illegible] West Randolph-st.

HARDWARE.

NOTICE
TO THE
Hardware and Iron Trade.
Having transferred the agency of our Horse and Mule Shoes from Hall, Kimbark & Co. to
JONES & LAUGHLINS
40, 42 and 44 River-st.,
We desire to say to all of our customers that they can always find a full and complete assortment, on the [illegible]
Thanking you for past favors, we remain,
Very respectfully yours,
RHODE ISLAND HORSE SHOE CO.,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
WM. SPRAGUE, Prest.

SELF ACTING WAGON BRAKE.

PICKERILL'S
SELF-ACTING WAGON BRAKE
Is a Success.
This is Substantiated by the Following:
The Letter Patent was granted January 25, 1870, and since that time ($27,000) twenty-seven thousand dollars worth of territory has been sold to responsible parties. No parties are asked to purchase without seeing a practical demonstration with a FULL-SIZED BRAKE. No models used.
Any parties wishing to make a small fortune this season, are requested to call on one of the proprietors, at 194 Randolph-st., Room 7, or
G. L. CHAPIN,
Room 44 Reynolds' Block, Dearborn-st.
STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.

PRIVATE HOSPITAL.

DR. BODENHAMER'S
PRIVATE HOSPITAL,
At Evanston, near Chicago, Ill.,
Is now ready for the reception of patients exclusively for the Medical and Surgical treatment of Diseases of the RECTUM and LOWER BOWELS, such as
PILES,
FISTULA, PROLAPSUS, ULCERATION,
And Falling of the Bowel.
ALSO, ALL DISEASES OF THE
WOMB, KIDNEYS, and BLADDER.
Patients visited in the city of Chicago, if desired.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

LATEST FASHIONS.
Mrs. D. A. JACKSON will hereafter make a specialty of boys' clothing, ready made or to order, in the most novel styles. [illegible]
MRS. D. A. JACKSON, [illegible] Washington-st.

DRUGGISTS.

ROCKWOOD & BLOCKI,
Importers & Wholesale Druggists,
192 Lake and 20 Wells-sts.,
CHICAGO.
In addition to a complete stock of Drugs and Medicines, both Foreign and Domestic, we make a specialty of Rare Chemicals, Fine Essential Oils, Chemical Glass-ware, Wines, Liquors, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Brushes, etc.

PROPOSALS.

Second Presbyterian Church Lot
FOR SALE.
Proposals will be received by the undersigned, at his office, for the purchase of the Lot occupied by the Second Presbyterian Church, [illegible]
On behalf of the Trustees and [illegible] Committee.
A. J. AVERELL.

MEDICAL.

From London and Dublin Hospital Reports.
[illegible]

FOR SALE.

HAY! HAY!
For sale, the choicest kind, by the bale, car load, or wagon load, at [illegible]

DENTISTRY.

PRICES FOR DENTISTRY.
[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE
OF
Carson, Pirie & Co.,
118 & 120 State-st.
The Golden Opportunity!
The Greatest Sacrifice of Desirable and Staple Dry Goods ever known in Chicago!
STATEMENT OF FACTS!
We quote the following PRICES among many other Bargains we shall offer this week:
Five Cases more new style stripe English Poplins, pretty and stylish, 25 cts. yard.
Lot of plain color Mixed Poplins, 20 cts. yard.
Dark-check Mohairs, double-fold, 8 yards for $1.
Special reductions on all Black Alpacas.
Fine quality Empress Cloths, in a few colors only, at 55 cents a yard, worth 90 cents.
All Plaids, Empress Cloths, Merinos, and other Dress Goods, at great sacrifice.
Very rich Satin-faced Silk and Wool Poplins reduced from $2.50 to $1.10 per yard.
Fine and heavy Real Lyons Roll Poplins, winter shades, reduced from $2 to $1 yard.
All the best known and favorite brands of Cottons included in this sale at REDUCED RATES.
A handsome 4-4 Bleached Cotton, 12½ cts., worth to-day 15 cts.
Now is the time to buy Cotton and Sheetings for Spring use.
Great Bargains in all qualities of Linens, Table Linens, and Housekeeping Goods.
The finer qualities of Damask Napkins, Cloths and Sets, specially sacrificed.
Very cheap Towels, Towelling and Crashes.
Good Unbleached Twilled Crash, 10 cts. yard.
7-8 wide, heavy White Linen, 17 cts. yard, worth 25 cts.
Pure Linen Blea. Huck Towelling, 12 1-2 cts. yard.
Fine quality Blea. Linen Damask for 60 cts. yard, worth 90c.
We call special attention to a large lot of handsome White Bedquilts, Marseilles, 10-4 and 11-4, that we are selling at present at $2.75 each, very cheap.
Cheap Cloths, Cassimeres and Flannels.
All our stock of Hosiery and Underwear greatly reduced.
CLOAKS and SUITS half-price.

REAL ESTATE.

Real Estate Bargain.
At a bargain, ten acres of the highest land near Rock Island Junction and Halsted-st. The adjoining ten acres have just been sold at $1,500 per acre. This property is just as near Fifty-fifth-st. Boulevard, and is 500 feet nearer to Halsted-st., and is offered at a much less price. Only a small cash payment is required. Balance over incumbrance will be taken in other real estate. Special reasons for selling. Will be withdrawn from market after to-day, if not then sold.
J. W. BOYDEN,
Real Estate Agent, 94 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE.
HOUSE AND LOT NO. 533 WABASH-AV.,
Near Harmon-court. Lot 26½ by 180. The house is conveniently arranged, with modern improvements, built 1867. Terms favorable. Apply to CHARLES G. SMITH, at office of Mutual Security Ins. Co., corner Lake and LaSalle-sts. If not sold soon, the house will be for rent. Possession given immediately, if desired.

AT A GREAT BARGAIN.
A house with 9 rooms on a leased lot (rent nominal), on Indiana-av., between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-st., west front. Apply for one week, to
J. H. DUNHAM, 4 State-st.

FINANCIAL.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
No. 17 Wall-st., New York,
AND
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO,
PHILADELPHIA.
[illegible]

FIELD, KING & CO.
OFFER FOR SALE
$6,000 Bonds City Pekin, Illinois. Eight Per Cent Semi-Annual Interest, payable in New York, at 85 Cents.
Apply at our Office,
CORNER STATE & WASHINGTON-STS.

Money to Loan
On Improved City Property.
Can place $5,000 on first-class unimproved.
[illegible]

Merchants' Insurance Co. Stock
A liberal price will be paid for seventy-five shares, by
SPEAR & DRIVER,
No. 34 LaSalle-st., Room 15.

Money to Loan.
$10,000 for five years, in one lump, at [illegible]
THOMAS [illegible]

STOCKS WANTED.
20 Shares of Merchants' Ins. Co. Stock.
25 Shares of First National Bank.
FIELD, KING & CO.

Money to Loan
ON IMPROVED CITY REAL ESTATE.
We have the funds in hand, and can close loans without delay.
F. G. WELCH & CO.
[illegible] LaSalle-st., Rooms 3 and 4.

STOCKS FOR SALE.
50 Shares of Equitable Insurance Co.
20 Shares of Lumberman's Ins. Co.
20 Shares of National Ins. Co.
20 Shares South Side City Railway.
FIELD, KING & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.
Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed, pursuant to the laws of the State of Illinois, under the name and style of
Clinton Briggs & Heermans.
That Clinton Briggs and Thomas Heermans, each of whom resides in the city of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, are the general partners, that William L. Ewing, who resides at St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is the special partner, and has contributed to the capital stock of said firm the sum of eighty thousand dollars in cash; that the business to be carried on by the said firm is the Milling and General Commission Business in the said city of Chicago, and the Milling and Distilling Business at Lacon, Marshall County, Illinois; and that the said partnership commenced on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1870, and is to terminate on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1873.
CLINTON BRIGGS, } General
THOMAS HEERMANS, } Partners.
WILLIAM L. EWING, Special Partner.
Chicago, Feb. 7, 1870.

COPARTNERSHIP.
Mr. C. W. Upton is this day admitted to partnership in my business, and style of firm changed to
C. Jacobs & Co.
Chicago, Feb. 9, 1870. CHARLES JACOBS.

COPARTNERSHIP.
E. W. GAGE is this day admitted to partnership in our business, and style of firm changed to
DAVIS, COLBY & GAGE.
DAVIS & COLBY.
Chicago, Feb. 14, 1870.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of
BERRY, THURSTON & ANDERSON,
In the hardwood lumber business, is this day dissolved. [illegible]
Chicago, Feb. 14, 1870.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

GENERAL AGENCY OF
KRANICH, BACH & CO.'S
UNSURPASSED PIANOS,
At [illegible] Madison-st., Tribune Building.

LAUNDRY.

OPERA HOUSE
LAUNDRY
Court Place, rear of Opera House.

GENERAL NOTICES.

TO THE PUBLIC.
[illegible]

NOTICE.
[illegible]

LOTTERY.

Extra Class No. 175, for Feb. 15, 1870.
[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

BOWEN, HUNT & WINSLOW,
15 & 17 Randolph-st.,
Call the special attention of CASH BUYERS to
JOB LOTS
OF
FANCY
DRESS GOODS.
Also, to full lines of DOUBLE and SINGLE WARP
ALPACAS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Choice styles of Prints, and complete lines of DOMESTICS, at LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BY THE AUTHOR OF
"Cometh Up as a Flower."
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 90, 92 and 94 Grand-st., New York,
PUBLISH THIS DAY
RED AS A ROSE IS SHE.
A NOVEL.
BY THE AUTHOR OF "COMETH UP AS A FLOWER," "NOT WISELY, BUT TOO WELL."
1 vol. 8vo. Price 60 cents.
[illegible]
D. A. & CO. also publish, by the same author:
COMETH UP AS A FLOWER. 1 vol. 8vo. Paper covers, 60 cents.
NOT WISELY, BUT TOO WELL. 1 vol. 8vo. Paper covers, 60 cents.

THE MASTERY SYSTEM OF LEARNING SPANISH.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 90, 92 and 94 Grand-st., New York,
Publish this Day
THE MASTERY SERIES.
MANUAL FOR LEARNING SPANISH.
By THOMAS PRENDERGAST.
1 vol. 18mo. Price, 45 cents.
[illegible]
D. A. & CO. publish by the same author,
I. HAND BOOK OF THE MASTERY SERIES. 50 cents.
II. THE MASTERY SERIES. FRENCH. Price, 50 cents.
III. THE MASTERY SERIES. GERMAN. Price, 50 cents.
Either of the above sent free by mail, to any address, on receipt of the price.

A SUPERB VOLUME.
Price 50 Cents.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
90, 92, & 94 Grand-st.,
New York,
Have Just Published,
NEW YORK ILLUSTRATED,
CONTAINING
48 PICTURES,
Engraved in the Best Style,
OF
The Principal Points of Interest in the Great Metropolis.
[illegible]
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
90, 92 & 94 GRAND-ST., N. Y.
[illegible]

EXCELSIOR COOK BOOK
AND
HOUSEKEEPER'S AID.
[illegible]
OAKLEY, MASON & CO., Publishers, New York.

INSTRUCTION.

LAW SCHOOL OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
[illegible]
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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1870.

ANOTHER RAID ON THE TREASURY.

We have received a copy of a memorial of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Iowa, addressed to Congress, praying the expenditure of public money to establish a continuous water course from the Upper Mississippi River to the harbor of New York. The proposed route includes the following separate works:

1. The construction of slack-water navigation on the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers.
2. Ship canal around the Falls of Niagara.
3. The improvement of the Falls of the St. Lawrence, and enlargement of the canal locks.
4. The construction of a ship canal from the St. Lawrence to Lake Champlain.
5. Damming the Upper Hudson River to Lake George, and a connecting ship canal.

The memorial gives an estimate of the cost of these works, as follows:

	Estimate.
Wisconsin River improvement	$3,500,000
Niagara ship Canal	6,000,000
St. Lawrence River	750,000
Enlarging St. Lawrence Canal	1,025,000
St. Lawrence and Champlain Canal	2,500,000
Hudson River improvement and canal	6,000,000
Total	$19,748,000

The memorial suggests that, if Congress will appropriate the money for the Fox and Wisconsin River improvement, it is possible that private enterprise may do much of the other part of the work. Twenty-five years ago Congress made a donation of public lands to build this Fox and Wisconsin River canal; and, since the canal has been completed, it has not averaged more than one ton of freight per month. The fact is, there is very little water in either river, except in times of flood, and it is an absurdity to attempt to make them "navigable." If Congress were to spend $15,000,000 upon both rivers and the canal, they would not be any more used in five years than is the present foolish ditch which for twenty years has been called a canal.

In saying this we do not speak to the special disparagement of the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers; but the fact is no longer open to doubt that river navigation, except for the local trade between river towns, has ceased to be of any considerable importance. If any proof of this be needed, we point to the memorial of the Legislature of Iowa, and to a similar memorial by the State of Wisconsin, which, in substance, if not in direct terms, repudiate the Mississippi River as being no longer, in any way, a desirable, convenient, or serviceable channel for the trade of those States. Upon the Mississippi River, which is really a navigable stream, and its tributaries, the nation has expended many millions of dollars, and there are, at this time, bills before Congress for the expenditure of many millions more, in the vain endeavor to keep commerce in a channel where it will no longer go. Cities, villages, and towns on rivers call loudly, through their representatives, for money to deepen rivers, to blast rocks, build dams, straighten channels, and generally improve the streams; and these appeals are made under the delusion that by such improvements commerce may be coaxed back to the routes upon which it once was carried. Thirty years ago a number of Western merchants were standing on the levee at St. Louis, looking down upon the busy scene spread out upon the river before them. They were discussing what possible means could be devised to relieve the river, when, twenty-five years later, it would be so crowded with steamers that they would not have room to pass one another on their route, and would have no places to discharge their cargoes at the landings. One of that same group of gentlemen last September took passage from St. Louis to Evansville, on the Ohio River, and during the trip he saw but one other boat, and on the return did not meet or see any other steamer on either river, except a few ferry-boats. Yet, so far as obstructions, natural or artificial, are concerned, the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers are in a far better condition than they were in 1840; the government has been ever since constantly dredging the bars, pulling out the snags, and building dams. It is true that the water has so run out of the Ohio River that it is no longer navigable, except for boats of the second and third class, and this is measurably true of the Upper Mississippi; but nevertheless the Engineer Corps, brought up in the olden time, when these rivers were crowded with boats, cling to the delusion that sinking more millions of money will recall a commerce which has departed forever. Congress is assailed every year with "estimates" of how much it will cost to make this or that river navigable for a commerce which will never float on those streams again.

This proposition to sink $15,000,000 to make the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers and canal improvement is in reality no better than a proposition to resume the old system of national macadamized highways, which, in the days of Jackson, were known under the general name of the Cumberland Road and its branches through all the Western States. The government may build all the canals that is asked; it may take up the wild project of expending $150,000,000 to establish "through water communication" from Dubuque, by way of the Kanawha and James River route, to Norfolk; but it cannot compel or induce commerce to travel in that direction. For twenty-five years this Wisconsin and Fox River job has been idle; even in the days when the rivers had water in them, private capital preferred to haul goods of all kinds over country roads in small wagons to building canal boats to be put on this stream. The best proof of its want of prospective value is that, in all Wisconsin and Iowa, $100,000 of private capital cannot be collected for the work under an obligation to complete it. The people of Iowa and of Wisconsin, and of the whole country, are holding out their hands to Congress praying for a reduction of taxes. Is not Congress justified in disregarding such appeals when they are coupled with petitions from the same parties for the appropriation of several millions of dollars of the public funds to be expended in endeavoring to make water run up hill?

SOLVENCY OF LIFE INSURANCE.

The assembling of a committee appointed by the New York Legislature to investigate the solvency of the life insurance companies, resident and non-resident, doing business in that State, is just now attracting considerable attention. The offer to guarantee a large sum to one's heirs at death, in consideration of a small annual payment during his life, is one of the most seductive that can be made in this struggling business world, in which the profits of business are so precarious and the difficulty of sure accumulation so great. That life insurance companies address themselves to a want that is widely felt is proven by their success. But, while a few have steadily [illegible], the general public [illegible] by the heavy failures and consequent decline of life insurance in England, and not less by the reports of the Massachusetts and New York Insurance Departments, which [illegible] that life insurance in America is in danger of following in the wake of its English prototype.

In England, the amount of insurance effected declined from £[illegible], in 1865, to £[illegible], in 1868; and, since 1868, the further failures of the Albert, into which thirty-three companies had at various times amalgamated, the British Commercial and European Companies, into which thirty other companies had "amalgamated," the International, which represented also the assets of the defunct Hercules, British Prudential and other companies; and others, amounting to about seventy in all, have spread such a panic in English life insurance as to bring the business there into [illegible] and to a dead halt. American companies claim that the English companies failed for want of a system of State [illegible] of the value of policies, and of the proportion of reserves required, and point to the New York and Massachusetts Insurance Departments as our superior security. But unfortunately these very departments declare that American life insurance is affected in a constantly increasing degree by the same weakness that caused the failures of the English companies, viz., the counting of future income among the present assets of the companies. The New York Commissioner says:

> "There are to-day American companies that have taken some of these steps on the road to financial ruin. The re-insurance reserves are [illegible], the heavy expenses, salaries and extras in divers forms, the advances to agents on mere personal securities or anticipated commissions, the claiming of commuted commissions as actual assets to be [illegible], the giving of percentages of profits to officers, the disposition to make more than the legal rate of interest, the declaration of [illegible] dividends, based mainly on [illegible], all [illegible] Some of the purely proprietary companies are [illegible] here on American soil the heresy once so common in England, that prudent management will allow a large portion of the capital to be sunk in introducing and establishing their business. The time has come to pause—to reflect and to hesitate; officers should take the helm into their own hands, and if these hands are incompetent in guiding, directors or policy-holders should institute reforms and changes of administration which will guard the future from such an ending as disgraces the International Life Assurance Society of London. In cases of actual necessity the Superintendent will assume the grave responsibility of initiating legal proceedings—a course which will not be taken without the most careful preliminary scrutiny, and after all methods of voluntary reform have been assiduously pressed and recommended."

His report shows that the total assets of the fifty-five companies, resident and non-resident, issuing policies in New York, are $174,631,272.21, while their policies amount to $1,536,073,149.87. But of these assets $62,884,578.44, or over 36 per cent of the whole, are unrealized, *i. e.*, uncollected—being, in fact, credits to the insured in the form of unpaid premiums, deferred premiums, and premium notes. These credits are not eligible loans, made with a view to the security of the loan, but grow out of the fierce competition between rival companies, and their consequent willingness to insure people at their own expense, trusting to the future for the premium. They are not secured, do not represent money that was ever paid, but money which the promisor is unable to pay. The New York companies claim the right to return these uncollected visionary assets as part of their premium reserves; nay, that they form about a third of those reserves, and have hitherto done so, though the Insurance Commissioner has constantly exposed the weakness of such returns, by showing how much of their assets was realized or not, and comparing this with the required premium reserve.

While he estimates the required premium reserve at $126,047,779.49, the realized assets amount only to $111,746,694.27, leaving a deficiency of $14,301,085.22. Inasmuch as, in the gross assets above mentioned, the original capitals, offices, and furniture of the companies are included, which could not be used to pay their losses without an entire destruction of the companies themselves, it is plain that, unless these unrealized assets are counted as part of the reserves for payment of policy-holders, the aggregate New York companies are insolvent, after sinking their whole stock capitals, by over fourteen millions of dollars.

If the solvency of American life insurance is thus dependent on the ability of the companies to realize unrealized assets, the complaint against the New York and Massachusetts State Insurance Departments will not be that they mildly objected to such a condition of things, but that they did not oppose it with an energy that would have prevented its existence.

Including these unrealized assets the companies show a surplus of $48,586,493.22. But on the same principle they might rush into a credit business twice as extensive as they have yet done, which would absorb their whole assets instead of 36 per cent of them; and when all their assets had been thus converted into the form of "unpaid," "deferred," and "note premiums,"—*i. e.*, when they had all been trusted out to "Tom, Dick, and Harry,"—with not a dollar of cash in the drawer to meet a loss, they might point to their nominal $60,000,000 of "surplus." Mr. Barnes, whose honesty has never been questioned, has been lately removed from the head of the New York Department, partly, we believe, through the hostility of a certain class of insurance companies. We do not know whether the present investigation is in charge of men who are competent and disposed to do it justice. But it certainly one that is much needed. For if the New York companies, now, at the average, less than six years old, and which have not yet reached the test period of life insurance, are indulging in the sophistry of counting uncollected assets as reserves for the payment of policies, many of which may not mature for twenty years, while they are paying out their real assets in expenses, salaries, and commissions, there can be but one result, and the sooner the waste is stopped the better.

That some such results are to be feared is plain from the report of the Massachusetts Commissioner relative to expenses, showing that the recent companies are paying out, at the average, 24.41 per cent of their premiums in commissions alone, while their total expenses average 33.15 per cent of their entire receipts. Of course there can be no sound real reserves maintained on such a basis. The New York Commissioner recommends the adoption of the compulsory-deposit plan, obliging all companies to keep in the hands of the State securities equal to the "re-insurance fund," or present value of their policies. In view of the fact that different authorities differ by nearly 100 per cent in calculating the present value of life policies, and of the general uncertainty pertaining to contracts extending for so long a period into the future, these deposits of securities ought to exceed by from 50 to 100 per cent the estimated cost of reinsuring the policy-holders. Some reform in this direction seems inevitable. For, while a well-regulated system of life insurance may be justly deemed a triumph of modern civilization, one that is at once expensive and insolvent can only be characterized as a swindle on the domestic affections.

Mr. Cody, of Dupage County, rose in the Constitutional Convention, on Monday, to combat the statement that he is the "principal backer" of Mr. Norman T. Gassette in his capacity of lobbyist in the purlieus of said Constitutional Convention. Mr. Cody proved by his remarks that he was a backer of Mr. Gassette. So the only question at issue is whether he is the principal backer, or whether his claims are contested by other aspirants.

The case is a very simple one. Mr. Gassette was elected to the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cook County in the autumn of 1868. It is proposed to change the compensation of that and several other offices from fees to salaries, and perhaps to elect a Recorder for Cook County, the duties of which office are at present devolved by law on the Clerk of the Circuit Court. The thing that Gassette and Cody are opposed to is any diminution of Gassette's fees. All the rest is blather and moonshine. It is perfectly well known to both of them that there is no intention to legislate Gassette out of office, or to deal with him in any manner differently from the other officers in this county who are now paid by exorbitant and unreasonable fees. The Cook County delegation at Springfield did, at one time, intend to provide for a new election for Clerk of the Circuit Court, under the impression that Gassette preferred to hold the office of Recorder. But, upon the first intimation that he desired to continue to hold the Clerkship instead, they changed their plan and determined to retain him in that place. The real and only point in the case is that which relates to dollars and cents. If Gassette is satisfied on this point it makes no difference with him which office he holds. If he is not satisfied on it he would not be satisfied with all the offices the convention could pile upon him.

There is still room to make a handsome profit out of Alaska. The Russian Government are now calling upon us to pay the interest on the price ($7,200,000) while the bargain was under negotiation, or at least awaiting confirmation by the Senate. Let the government offer the whole country back in lieu of the interest, and, if our diplomatists can prevail upon Russia to accept it, see what we shall gain. Mr. McIntyre, the Special Agent of the Treasury, certifies that the expense of holding Alaska will be $500,000 per annum, and the revenue from the seal fisheries and the customs from $80,000 to $110,000. These will be an economy of from $390,000 to $410,000 per annum in giving away the country, to say nothing of the interest we shall save, amounting to probably one million dollars more. These sums invested in a sinking fund at compound interest would gradually, perhaps, amount to enough to make us as well off as if we had never purchased Alaska at all. As this is probably the last opportunity we shall ever have to make anything out of Alaska, we hope it will be improved.

The only plea that is interposed in palliation of the refusal of the warehousemen of Chicago to publicly register the amount and number of their grain receipts outstanding is that they are compelled to receive all grain brought to the city, and that, in order to relieve themselves, they have occasionally to sell off a portion on their own account. But in this defence there is a careful suppression of the fact that a part of the agreement to receive is that the railroads shall deliver to them *all* the grain brought to the city. Their agreement to receive all the grain offered them is but a deceptive form of stating that they have a monopoly of all the grain brought to Chicago. A startling result is that no one can send his grain to an elevator not owned by the warehousemen's union; nor can a citizen have his grain delivered to him into his own wagons from the car on track, unless he pay to the elevator the two cents per bushel charged for storage. The only exception to this rule is wheat brought in bags. Upon all other wheat the elevators collect a toll of two cents per bushel, whether it pass through the elevators or not.

There is an elevator in this city within a few feet of the track of one of the railways, and its owners have laid the side tracks necessary to receive cars of grain; but the railway refuses to permit a switch to be laid, because that elevator does not belong to those who have the exclusive right to collect toll on all the grain received in Chicago.

Another result of this extraordinary monopoly is felt in the manufacture of flour. That business cannot increase in Chicago. By having the wheat made into flour at Peoria and other points, the tax of two cents per bushel collected here is avoided. The monopoly is a discrimination of two cents per bushel against milling in Chicago.

The City Physician has called the attention of the Common Council officially to an act of cruelty, which ought to be no longer tolerated. The women who enter the Bridewell are generally very poor, and one of the regulations of that prison is that they wear the uniform, which is a blue cotton gown. Notwithstanding that this is frequently the only garment they have on, it is no unusual thing for them to be marched through the streets, to perform labor, exposed to all the severities of the weather. Dr. Hahn states that this cruelty is practised without any regard to the peculiar condition of the women, and that its consequences are often fatal.

Our Bridewell is an institution which costs a great amount of money. The profits consist in the feeding. The more on the sick list the less food is required, and, though we do not suppose that this reckless disregard of the health and comfort of these unfortunate women has any selfish motive, it is, nevertheless, true that a special interest in the moral or physical welfare of the convicts has never been any part of the discipline of our Bridewell. In putting an end to this one abuse, let the Council remember that the whole prison, in every particular, needs a thorough reform.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Spring's Hotel and store and harness shop at Cobden, were destroyed by fire last Thursday night. Loss, $6,000; insurance, $[illegible].

The Hon. Alfred Webster died at Rock Island last Saturday, aged 55 years. He was editor of the Moline *Independent* for several years, and from 1864 to 1868 was a member of the State Senate.

IOWA.

A man died at Winterset, a few days ago, under peculiar circumstances. A vigilance committee took him to the river to duck him, when he escaped from him, went under the ice, and was drowned.

INDIANA.

Mr. Severin, of Aurora, has failed thus far in his attempt to manufacture sugar from the sugar-beet, but intends to continue his experiments. He has procured several hundred pounds of seed from France, and distributed it among the farmers of his county.

WISCONSIN.

A large number of prominent citizens of the State have issued a call for a meeting in the State Agricultural Rooms, at Madison, on the 16th inst., at 8 p. m., for the purpose of organizing an Academy of Arts and Sciences for Wisconsin, and of taking such other and further action as may be deemed advisable. [illegible] The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad and Western Union Railroad will return members of the convention *free*, on the Secretary's certificate; and the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets at the principal stations on their road.

Miss Mary Macdonald, of Jones, committed suicide, at [illegible], on Saturday, by taking strychnine. For a long time she has been afflicted with occasional fits of melancholy.

The Kilbourn City *Mirror* says that, since the 1st of January, there have been shipped from that place 300 bales of hops, half old and half new. Half of this amount was shipped between the 21st and 29th of January. But very few bales were shipped by growers, nearly all having passed into second hands before shipment. There are now in the depot about 400 bales.

MICHIGAN.

The Detroit *Tribune*, speaking of the Hon. John W. Longyear, who has been nominated for Judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, says: "Mr. Longyear is, and has been for many years, a resident of Lansing, where he is universally respected, and has enjoyed a large practice, his appearing, however, often in the United States Courts. He is a native of Ulster County, N. Y., having been born in Shandaken, in that county, October 22, 1820. He removed to this State in 1844, and was admitted to the bar in 1846. He was elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress in 1862, and again to the Thirty-ninth in 1864, the Hon. Austin Blair being his successor. He also had a liberal support for Justice of our State Supreme Court at the time Judge Graves was nominated. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1867. Of late years Mr. Longyear has been in rather feeble health, which has somewhat interfered with his active practice."

MINNESOTA.

The Faribault *Republican* announces the death, in the Poor House, of John Ricks, one of the earliest white residents of Minnesota. He came to Fort Snelling in 1821, two years after the building of the fort, being then a lad of 14 years of age. He came to Faribault at nearly the same time as Alex. Faribault.

OHIO.

Newark had a breach of promise case last week, wherein Mrs. Nancy Share, a widow of some thirty years with one child, was plaintiff, and Mr. George Bowers, a widower, eighteen or twenty years her senior, was defendant. Soon after the death of Bowers' wife, he employed plaintiff as his hired housekeeper, and, subsequently, as she alleges, promised to marry her. The jury awarded two thousand dollars damages.

There are sixty-four prisoners in the Ohio Penitentiary under sentence for life. The veteran is John Gall, from Stark County, thirty-three years a convict, now 70; mind long since gone, and a wanderer about the yard.

There has been deposited in the Board of Trade Room, at Toledo, the largest specimen of coal ever taken from a mine in Ohio. It is a column twelve to fourteen inches square and twelve feet high, and exhibits the depth of a coal vein near New Lexington, Perry County.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is stated that $[illegible] are annually spent by the British nation in intoxicating drinks.

The latest walking advertisement in Broadway, New York, is a man attired from head to foot in greenbacks.

A Paris letter says: "Hideous is the toad and painful to look at the frog which women now hang by one leg in their ears and call ornaments."

At Norwich, Conn., some "friends" of a minister surprised him with a present of $150, and then hung about his house and stole his silverware, worth over $300.

The New York Seventh Regiment has paid the last instalment of $20,000 to Ward, the sculptor, for the typical American soldier, to be placed in Central Park.

The *Ueslin* says the principle of free trade gains ground in France. Its partisans represent a population of 20,000,000, whilst the protectionists do not number over 4,000,000.

A gymnasium on a gigantic scale is about to be erected in Paris; its estimated cost is 3,000,000 francs. An immense swimming school for ladies and gentlemen is to be attached to it.

The sum of $[illegible] has been offered, and refused, for "the grand private box" of the Mechanics' Pavilion, in San Francisco, during Camilla Urso's musical festival, which will continue for three days.

At the Charter House, London, a teacher of the foundation has been expelled for contracting marriage in defiance of the rule made by the founder prohibiting the officials and brotherhood from entering into the state of matrimony.

M. Thiers, in a speech on the French commercial treaty, praised England for her liberty, her hospitality, and the energy of her people; but added that she "embraces the whole world, and is vulnerable at every point."

The London fire brigade numbers 396 day and 173 night men, with 100 for general duty, and has 107 fighting steam fire engines, eight large and seventeen small hand engines, and eighty-two hand engines. The number of alarms, last year, was 1,[illegible], of which [illegible] were false. The fire list was 100 from the number in 1868.

A large Newfoundland dog nearly saved to please a young lady at Saco, Me., on Tuesday of last week, and but for the timely interference of parties who witnessed the attack would have killed the girl. The dog is dead, and his victim is in a very precarious condition.

Jefferson, Texas, is rebuilding rapidly. Over a million of dollars has been expended on public and private buildings since the great fire, and structures to the value of $[illegible] are now under contract and in course of erection. The present population of the place is 15,000.

In a recent trial in California, where Chinese evidence was admissible, the prosecuting attorney, having some doubts as to the propriety of the testimony, inquired of the interpreter whether a Chinaman, under the usual oath, would tell the truth. "Oh, no," responded John; "Chinaman no lie, when he [illegible]; allee same as my Mellican lie!"

A hunter in Bucksvale, Crawford County, Pa., treed a wild-cat, and then ran away and left his dog to watch it. The dog staid there until the wild-cat got hungry, when she came down and ate him up. The hunter now congratulates himself more than ever on his past course.

Extraordinary preparations are making in San Francisco for the celebration of St. Patrick's Day. The interest in the occasion will be enhanced by the presence of the fifteen Fenian prisoners who recently escaped from Australia. A pontifical High Mass will be celebrated in the Mechanics' Pavilion.

A man in Londonderry, N. H., had a very fine black Spanish rooster, which, after manifesting singular symptoms, suddenly died. A post-mortem examination was made of the bird, and all parts appeared to be healthy. It was discovered that a string, several inches long, had passed into the gizzard, but was not digested. The operator, taking the cord, found that it extended to the crop, and continued to the mouth. It had become so twisted around the tongue as to produce death by drawing the tongue into the throat.

Mrs. Robert Grossner was severely burned, at Stamford, Conn., in a singular manner. A demijohn of bay rum leaked, saturating a carpet, over which Mrs. Grossner frequently passed, and some of the fluid adhered to her skirts. In standing near a stove her skirts were easily set on fire, and she chanced to run into the room where the rum was upon the floor, and that also was ignited. A neighbor saved her life by wrapping her in a counterpane, but the lower part of her body was badly burned.

A New York letter says: "The most elegant dress ever seen in America, was worn at a late disreputable ball in the metropolis. Twelve hundred yards of delicate white illusion, forty yards of the costliest gold cord, thirty-eight yards of salmon-colored satin, fifteen yards of white satin, and eight yards of thread lace, were used in making this beautiful pattern dress. It was made by an American *modiste*, after designs by the wearer."

The Princess Metternich opened the recent German ball at the Grand Hotel, Paris, where the battle of Sadowa "*en chambre*" was danced. That is the figure of a fashionable cotillon, and couples proceed as follows: Cavaliers stand down the dancing hall side by side, with their fair partners in front. Explosive paper crackers are held out from line to line, and firing begins along the whole row. He or she who has pulled the side from which comes forth a paper cap has to put it on, and waltz all around in this grotesque head piece, be it a glazier's or a Drum Major's.

A Washington letter to the New York *Herald* says: "How far the matrimonial bond may be regarded as a bond at all is likely to be decided soon by the Supreme Court of the United States. There is a case at present under advisement by the United States Supreme Court, the parties to which were married in this District some years ago. The wife obtained a divorce in Indiana, commenced by publication, to which the husband entered an appearance. The divorce thus obtained was held void by the Supreme Court of this District, from which it was taken, on appeal, to the United States Supreme Court. It is given out that the decision of our District Court will be reversed, and full force given to the Indiana divorce."

A New York editor has been shown a wonderful invention, termed an "anti-robber stick," in the handle of which is located a small galvanic battery. A slight pressure causes the instant throwing out of a strong steel needle at the other end, and penetrating the highwayman who comes in contact with it. The galvanism of the machine at once paralyzes him, and it becomes an easy matter to capture or get away from him. The editor aforesaid saw the inventor experiment on a dog. He touched the animal with a needle, and instantly the dog became as stiff and still as a poker, being unable to wag even his tail. The only objection to this invention seems to be that the robber could use it with just the same effect as the honest man.

Dr. Nathan Allen, of Lowell, Massachusetts, to the Boston *Journal of Chemistry*, says: "Quetelet, who has devoted more attention to this subject than any other writer, gives the average weight of an adult male, 136.903 pounds, and the average height, 5.332. Dr. Gould, who examined a large number of students in the junior and senior classes at Harvard University and Yale College, together with some members of professional schools, reports their average height 5.668 feet, and average weight 139.750 pounds. A. Maclaren, who has the charge of the gymnasium connected with the Oxford University, England, reports the first 100 names on his book, as they arrived at the university, their average height 5.825 feet, and average weight 132.970 pounds. From the vital statistics of all the members of Amherst College, from 1861 to 1869—making over 600 different students—their average weight was found to be 129.450 pounds, and average height 5.651 feet.

PERSONAL.

Senator Brownlow is again quite ill.

[illegible]

Emma Webb is stumping California against woman suffrage.

"The Life and Adventures of James Fisk, Jr.," is to be written.

Charles Matthews, the English comedian, gets $70,000 for his two years' engagement in Australia.

George W. Demers, editor of the Albany *Evening Journal*, is suffering from an illness which threatens to prove fatal.

The Emperor Eugenie has written a long letter to M. Ollivier on the subject of shortening the bad prisoner of those condemned to death.

The little Prince of the Asturias and the Prince Imperial of France are great friends, and spend most of their time together.

On the 28th ult., Milton Page, of Alexandria, N. H., at eighty-five of the largest age that could be found.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "It is said that Miss Hersee has left the Parepa-Rosa opera troupe. She sang and played, not wisely, but too well."

John Gould was recently released from the State Prison at Thomaston, Me., on account of the dying confession of a man who, years before, had committed a murder for which Gould suffered imprisonment.

The Austrian authorities at Cracow have called upon the Abbess of the Carmelite Convent, to pay the expenses of the treatment of Barbara Ubryk in the Lunatic Asylum, where she is now confined.

Ferguson, the bone-hitter, a giant in size and strength, is one of the curiosities of Paris. He has a Goliath compared with the giants of Africa in Algeria. His guard can hardly be lifted by an ordinary man.

Mr. Gowen, the new President of the Reading Railroad Company, has been voted an annual salary of $20,000, and, on condition that he relinquishes entirely the lucrative business of his profession, except in the interest of the company, [illegible].

It is said that Mr. Thornton, the British Minister, has received, through Prince Arthur, a notification of the intention of Her Majesty the Queen to create him a baronet, in appreciation of his diplomatic services while in this country.

"Prof." Gardner, the soap man, in an advertising pamphlet, publishes the following letter from the Rev. Justin D. Fulton, a noted Boston clergyman: "I have used your soap with pleasure and profit, but, best of all, I have had pleasant converse with you concerning Him whose blood washes all our sins away."

Just before leaving Boston, Prince Arthur sent to Miss Minnie Sherman, daughter of General Sherman, a costly gold medallion, having his likeness on one side and that of Queen Victoria on the other. Accompanying the gift was a note, in which the Prince begged that Miss Sherman would accept of the medallion as a token of his appreciation of the generous hospitalities he had experienced at the house of her father, and as a slight tribute to the beauty of American women, of which she was so striking an exponent.

A Washington letter says: "Captain Totten, of the army, at present stationed in St. Paul, Minn., is soon to be married to Miss Kinzie, a niece of General Hunter. Miss Kinzie is well known in fashionable circles hereabouts. The wedding will be celebrated at the Church of the Epiphany, and be marked by unusual splendor. Eight bridesmaids will attend the bride, and a reception will be held in the afternoon. The happy couple will then start for Fort Snelling, the present station of Captain Totten."

POLITICAL.

General Sigel declines the New York Assessorship to which he was lately appointed by the President.

The Quincy (Ill.) *Whig* is responsible for the following: "What is the difference, to a Democratic mind, between a book in the New Testament and the black Senator from Mississippi? One is Revel-a-tion, and the other is a Revel-*tay*-shun."

The *Fredericksburg* (Va.) *Herald* says: "There was probably never before in the history of the State so many candidates for office. It is the rule in every village and town, city and county in Virginia, and people have quit asking each other when they meet on the street, 'How is your health?' or 'How do you do?' The new salutation is, 'What are you running for?' The situation reveals the straitened circumstances of thousands who in their prosperous days would have scouted a candidacy for positions which they are now earnestly seeking."

Town Representation.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The Illinois State Convention having now under consideration the Legislative Department of the government, appears to be looking for some mode of securing to political parties in a minority a share of representation and power in the State administration. It is not proposed, I suppose, to divide the Executive Department. Dual executives have ever proved failures. The idea must, therefore, relate to the Legislature only.

It appears to me that a return to the original New England system of town representation in the popular branch of the Legislature would accomplish all that is aimed at by the advocates of minority representation, and without, what I think very dangerous, a legal recognition of party organizations and combinations. [illegible] Both objections would be remedied by the State not paying the members, but letting towns sending members pay them or not, as may be agreed. [illegible] A Representative is not an officer of the State, but simply a representative of his constituents in the State councils, bound to look especially to their interests and restrained in promoting them only by conditions of justice and constitutional obligation. His constituents, therefore, should be his paymasters.

A large popular House is the best, and I think, the only protection against the corruption of the legislative body. Small bodies, whether Senates or Directors of railroads, banks,—even Judges on the bench,—have ever been found to be within reach of the moneyed power. [illegible]

I send you these suggestions merely as suggestions, in the hope that they may meet with some consideration from you, and that, through you, they may reach the thinking men of the convention. I regard the subject as one of the greatest importance. SENEX.

FEBRUARY 14, 1870.

Railroads.

The election on Thursday in Cooper, Ogle County, Ill., resulted in favor of aid, $[illegible], to the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad by eighty-nine majority.

Mattoon, Ill., has voted $[illegible] in bonds to the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company, as a bonus for the removal of the shops from Litchfield to that point.

The line of the Lincoln, Tuscola & Springfield railroad is being surveyed, and at Clinton, Ill., the surveyors report that sufficient and bridging is wanting.

The railroad war at Rock Island has been, virtually settled; the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Company paying all the costs, and crossing the track of the Peoria & Rock Island Company just where that company wanted it should.

WASHINGTON.

Pauses in the Panorama

"Shoo Fly!"

Some California Estimates.

A Bunch of Thyme.

Receptions Then and Now.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.

BUTLER SHOOS COX.

The piece of Congressional humor which amuses the town is Butler's dismissal of Cox. Cox is a little fellow, weighing some ounces under a hundred pounds, and Butler is a fat man, mashed down by the weight of baldness. The Democracy bet on Cox, and kept saying to him:

"Coxy, go in and cleave his *pia mater*! Climb his frontispiece and take the roof off his cerebrum! Prepare yourself, like David, with three unusually smooth stones from the brook, but be very particular about your sling, and see that there is no give to it."

To this said Coxy: "Everything is ready! I have been eating a dictionary for a month and digesting it with *aqua fortis*. Joe Miller I know by heart, and as to Parton's *Life of Butler*, I know it like a Bible."

We all expected great things of Cox—all of us, Democrats and Republicans alike, for it is not every day that you can see two celebrated warriors attack each other—and if there was any sympathy either way it was with the light weight.

Accordingly, when he began, the other day, Congress was excited. The Democrats had packed away all the laughter of a month to condense it into one huge guffaw at Cox's sally; for it was agreed amongst them that whatever the joke might be, the laugh should be equal to it. The Speaker entered into the spirit of the thing; for the man who won't run to see a fight isn't fit to belong to human nature, and the Speaker inclined to give these two gladiators all license possible. Butler himself came up to Cox's seat with the fortitude of one walking to the Hari Kari, and Cox, he let fly one fish-hook which made the galleries grin till they cracked. The portrait of Lafayette relaxed its features, and the clock of Congress stopped in sheer anxiety. The pretext for the attack was Butler's attempt to cut down mileage and get the support of Horace Greeley. Tom Fitch had said that Butler could go away and make big attorney's fees, and, therefore, live without mileage, and Cox happily threw himself into the position of the defender of Butler's honor. It was a chance for an acute man to have made a terrible satire; for the audience was in an appreciative mood, and the object of assault was full of saliences, both in his character and career. Cox started by saying that Butler always took his pay in gold, defended him from running away either from Fort Fisher or Congress, and concluded by a mock eulogy upon his lofty patriotism and economy.

It was as great a failure as a glass of rain-water from a soda fountain, but the Democracy gave their guffaw, and Butler went immediately to his place. In three minutes he was up, and this was the sole reply he vouchsafed—set in, as if negligently, at the end of miscellaneous remarks:

"As to the vituperation of the member from New York, he will hear my answer to him by every boy that whistles it on the street, and by every hand-organ, '*Shoo, fly; don't bodder me!*'"

When Butler said this he gave a gesture and a grimace that was wonderful—the gesture being a polite, flowing motion of the hand, commencing at the heart and describing a wave to the right, while he brought his head down near the extended arm, indicating Cox with the peak of it, and his face, turned sidewise and looking up his bosom, expressed the compassion of Uncle Toby in Sterne when he put the fly out of the window. The malice and mock contempt of the thing was just up to the appreciation of Congress. Had it been a higher flight it would have failed. The roar that followed it was immediate, and continued for several minutes, and broke out again and again. The Democrats joined in the laugh at first, forgetting who it turned upon, and the [illegible] Cox tried to smile, but it was hard work. He lost his temper, and arose, and launched a speech of more billingsgate back, with "thief," "robbery," "rhinoceros," "beast," "bomb-proof soldier," and "condemned ass" in it, all showing that he had misapprehended his art, and exaggerated his power of invective. Cox, we are compelled to say, is artistically atrabilious. We sent for a Balsam to cure this Butler, but the ass spoke instead.

The rage of the Democrats is great. It is proposed to drop Cox from the caucus, while Butler has been for three days the greatest lion of the city.

"Well," says Jim Nye, referring to Butler's physiognomy, "when you see a man whose eye wants to gnaw through the bridge of his nose, stand out of his way."

It is my opinion that this retort of Butler had been put by for a month, because he was aware that Cox meant to seek an early opportunity to engage with him, and lacking the nimbleness of his enemy to keep up a running fight, he resorted to a familiar phrase and one that would give contempt. There is a good deal of talk throughout the Nation about what is dignity, and so on, but, after all, in the rough battle of American life men soon learn to know that all genuine dignity lies in the man himself. [illegible]

Butler, however, is a close reader and a long contriver, and one might almost think that he had taken the lesson for this gesture and illustration from Tristram Shandy.

Listen to it:

"My Uncle Toby had scarce a heart to retaliate upon a fly. 'Go,' says he, one day at dinner, to an overgrown one which had buzzed about his nose, and tormented him cruelly all dinner-time, and which, after infinite attempts, he had caught at last, as it flew by him. 'I'll not hurt thee,' says my Uncle Toby, rising from his chair and going across the room with the fly in his hand; 'I'll not hurt a hair of thy head. Go,' says he,—lifting up the sash and opening his hand as he spoke, to let it escape,—'Go, poor devil, get thee gone; why should I hurt thee? This world surely is wide enough to hold both thee and me.'"

TALK WITH CALIFORNIANS.

"Come out to our coast, boy," said a big child of San Francisco, the other day; "and we'll give you something to write about."

"For instance?"

"We'll tell you the story of Paul Beales."

"Who was Paul Beales?"

Paul Beales was a bank cashier at or near Williamsport, Penn., along about the year '49. In those days there were no express companies, and once a month, or once a quarter, Paul Beales, like all the bank cashiers of interior Pennsylvania, had to go to Philadelphia to adjust his balances with the bank which corresponded with his own. Paul started one day from Williamsport with $80,000, which he was to take in person to the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, and he arrived in Philadelphia next day noon. He was a temperate, virtuous, respected married man, popular with everybody, and well-to-do.

But on this occasion Paul Beales was possessed with the devil of postponement, and being tired of travel he did not go promptly to bank, but lounged about the hotel till evening. Then he let the other demon of recklessness, that never came before, come to him and suggest that he make a night of it. In a few minutes he was in a gambling saloon, and had shortened his account some thousands of dollars.

The next morning the bank received three-fourths of the money from Williamsport, by an anonymous hand, and Paul Beales was missing. They searched for him, high and low, in vain. It was believed that he had been murdered, and his widow put on mourning, while all his community grieved for him.

About that time there arrived in California one Daniel Clarkson, a fine-looking, affable man, with little money but big will, and he plunged at once into mining and business. He was honest and popular, and every man, woman, and child soon learned to love him. He was married, after some years, to a fine Pacific woman, one who was a dead shot with a pistol, and had all the virtues that bloom beyond the Sierra Nevadas, and in course of time we had nominated Daniel Clarkson for Ayuntamiento, or Mayor of the city of San Francisco.

While he was walking one day on Montgomery street, a man from Pennsylvania stepped up to him suddenly and putting out his hand said:

"Paul, how do you do?"

"Right well, I thank you sir," exclaimed Daniel Clarkson; "but,"—after a pause,—"you have mistaken me for some one else."

"Excuse me," said the man, "but I was sure I had found Paul Beales, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania."

Daniel Clarkson continued on down the street, and pretty soon he came to a daguerreotype saloon, before the door of which, conspicuous in a show-case, hung a portrait of himself, the most popular man in San Francisco. Bearded and grown older, and with that look of philosophic thought which wide experience gives, he made the prompt resolve to buy a picture of Daniel Clarkson and send it to the Mayor of Williamsport, to inquire if he resembled in any manner the missing Paul Beales. This, perhaps, was the madness which lets out murder; but, confident and self-possessed, the fugitive cashier did it. The Mayor and his friends mused over the picture, and saw a resemblance, but at last concluded to abide by the decision of the widow of Paul Beales. She had been waiting all those years, hopeful that the doors of time would give up their secret some day; and when she saw the picture of Daniel Clarkson she recognized her husband, and fell fainting to the floor.

At that day a wretch subsisted in California who earned his ignominious bread by blackmailing the citizens in the columns of a vile print. He began by calling Daniel Clarkson a bank-robber and a thief, and said he was a fine figure for an *Ayuntamiento*. He filed his paper with the name of Paul Beales, and the whole city looked up astonished to see its most respectable merchant maligned in this way. If Clarkson had killed the blackmailer he would have been justified on every side. Not so. He protested that he had always been Daniel Clarkson and that he never heard of Paul Beales, and so solemnly did he aver this that not one of his friends wavered in his support. But the printing wretch grew more circumstantial with every issue, and at last the friends of the merchant said:

"Clarkson, you must go back to Williamsport and show yourself. You must face this thing. We believe you, and will see you through."

He said, with all cheerfulness, that he would take the first steamer, and so he did, accompanied by many supporters, and cheered as the ship left her dock by a great crowd. He left behind him in San Francisco two hundred thousand gold dollars' worth of property.

As the ship's company was crossing the Isthmus of Panama, on mules, Daniel Clarkson was missing somewhere on the way, and for three years he disappeared utterly. At last they found him working in a candle factory in Cincinnati, dressed like a laborer, and poor, and desperate. The Californians put him on his feet. They said:

"Clarkson, there is only one way to do this thing. Begin at the beginning and return to Williamsport and to your wife."

He said that he would do all that they asked. They paid the money he had absconded with and lost. They persuaded the wife to leave California to give it up quietly. His own wife, who had lived alone all these years, was glad to have him on any terms, and there he lives to this day, near Williamsport, a tolerably old man, and his story is one of the favorite reminiscences of our coast.

"Who was the ablest man you have had—Broderick?"

No! nor Baker either. They were true men to their political convictions, and will always take picturesque and prominent rank in the American history of the occupation of that coast. But the ablest man we ever had as a projector, an executive officer, and a man of courage and sagacity, was this very rebel, "Duke" Gwin. We all admit that, who hate him, politically. Baker has not a good name for principle on our coast. He would borrow five thousand dollars from a friend and go lose it at faro, without any idea of how or when he should replace it. He lived and died for great dramatic effects; but he was the best orator in California. Fremont is the most unpopular public man on our coast. Conness never means to return there. He enriched himself here and now lives in fine style with a young wife in New York city. Broderick was a New York fireman, rubbed and toned down, and pretty rough after that. Judge Terry, who killed him, is a practising lawyer in Nevada at this day. Broderick had no business to fight that duel. He was big enough to whip a rhinoceros with a cudgel or his fist, but he never could fire a pistol except by drawing it up from his hip, bringing the hand to the shoulder, and firing as he threw out the hand. He could fire in no other way, and the day of the duel he was a dead man before he got to the field. The milkmen coming to town in the early dawn saw him on the road going to the field, and they said:

"Broderick's dead!"

"Why so?"

"We met him, and he looked white as a corpse. The nerve is all out of him."

He stood up, discharged his pistol into the ground, at hair trigger, and Terry, observing it, murdered him coolly. We all liked Dave Broderick, but he wasn't made to fight duels. You must come out to our coast, and hear about these people from their neighbors. You people in the East construct the history of these men, but we know better.

SOME CONGRESSMEN.

General Bickerhoff, the admirable speaker upon Free Trade, was here a little while ago, and I asked him how the people and State of Ohio stood upon Free Trade.

"A perfect revolution has occurred," he said, "amongst the people. We hold every paper in Cincinnati but the *Chronicle*, which has been started by the Tariff interest. The *Gazette*, the *Commercial*, and the *Times*, the Columbus *Journal*, and all the journals of note amongst us, except those of Cleveland and the Toledo *Blade*, are hearty Free Trade papers. We count as Congressmen Job Stevenson, Garfield, Lawrence, Winans, and Wilson, all Republicans; and when in Schenck's district I spoke one night, saying that I did not know where he stood on the Tariff, a man arose and said: 'He will never represent this district again unless he comes out right against it,' the whole room shook for several minutes with applause. It's a pity for Schenck; he has so much force and will learn so little. He could come to the Senate without any trouble if he took counsel of equity and common sense on this question. But there seems to be no way of recovering him, and his days are numbered. John Sherman is, by tradition, a Protectionist, but he is not a violent man, and never swims up stream more than he can help it. Sherman bears himself well in Congress—has intelligence and industry, and we are never ashamed of him when we come here. After a while he will perceive where the people and justice are, on this question, and will come round."

It was supper while we were speaking,—a Free Trade supper,—and we looked up and down the table to see who were with us. There was Mahlon H. Sands, an enthusiast on this subject, and a young man of large means and leisure; there was one of the sons of Charles Francis Adams; there was Mr. Bristed, the grandson of John Jacob Astor,—but not so eminent for that fact as that he is an author of sensibility and judgment; there were Congressmen Logan, Garfield, Finkelnburg, Hay, Cullom, Winans, Stevenson, Orth, and Allison; and many others young and ardent on the great question as to whether the foremost country in the world wants "protection," wants dandling, wants anything but to say "Come on with your labor and your achievements; who's afraid?" There was not a Chinaman nor a Pennsylvanian at the table. Mongol and mongrel were alike excluded.

I have omitted frequent mention in this correspondence of Burton C. Cook, of Ottawa, a member of the Judiciary Committee, and one of the most prudent, conscientious, and well-disciplined men in the legislative service, because there are so many people merely on parade here that a gentleman who works within the modest and direct radius of his own temperament and conception of duty is discovered and appreciated by accident mainly. Mr. Cook is in harmony with the State of Illinois and the judgment of the thinking part of the country upon all the leading topics, yet reserves to himself independence of room and action whenever he sees it. Sections of [illegible] conscientious. Compared to some of the fire-crackers, spit-devils, and fire-rounds of Congress, who are always under the thumb and the eye-glass, Mr. Cook ranks as a thought does to a bark.

RECEPTIONS IN OLD DAYS.

Backward, oh! backward turn Time in thy flight, and let us know how much less democrat is were the levees and receptions of George Washington than of Ulysses Grant. I do not get any of this matter from the "Court circles," or the "Ladies of the White House." So far as I know, Washington was controlled in what he did in his receptions and levees by the military folks around him, Hamilton, Jack Humphreys, etc., etc.

In course of the New York newspapers the President was first addressed as "*His Highness the President-General*." The Senate was for styling him "*His Most Honorable*," and the same epithet was applied to the members of that body. The House were opposed to this. Rufus King and the *Most Honorable* Philip Schuyler were appointed Senators, and when Mrs. Washington came to New York, she was accompanied by the "*Lady of the Honorable Robert Morris*." The Representatives, and even the Secretaries of the executive departments, were favored with no higher title than *Honorable*. In the debates on the subject, Mr. Clymer said that, "As soon as a man is selected for public service, his fellow-citizens, with a liberal hand, showered down titles upon him, either *excellency* or *honorable*; he would venture to affirm that there were more *Honorable Negroes* in the United States than in all the world besides." There appears not to have been a single member of the House of Representatives in favor of titles. The habit of bestowing these gradually subsided. It would be ludicrous at the present day, says Sparks, to affix the superlative epithet to a Senator's name, and not less so to see the anti-climax *Honorable Negro*, which prevailed during the Revolution. General Washington was scrupulous to give every man his official appellation, but was opposed to all titles as marks of rank in a republican government. A person sent to him a manuscript treatise on heraldry, the publication of which was suppressed by his advice, as he thought its tendency would be hostile to the sentiments of the people, and unfavorable to liberty.

Washington's receptions were held on Tuesday afternoons, and were attended by gentlemen only, the President appearing in full dress—black velvet, black silk stockings, yellow gloves, dress sword in white leather scabbard, silver buckles on knees and shoes, hair powdered and tied in a queue behind, and under his arm he carried a feathered and cockaded cocked hat.

Mrs. Washington's drawing rooms were by no means democratic, and their privileges were restricted to the families of officials, native and foreign, and to that nondescript class variously described as the "very best families," "people of the highest respectability," etc., etc., etc. Besides, full dress was exacted of visitors, and Mrs. Washington was instructed to demand equal and perfect courtesy from everybody; Washington, meantime, walking about like a grave Sergeant-at-Arms, in a brown cloth coat with bright buttons.

Mrs. Washington disliked this formal life exceedingly, and there were other contemporary proofs that the Republican Court, as it was called, was held in no great esteem by any but extreme Federalists. "I live a very dull life here," wrote the wife of the great man, "and know nothing that passes in the town. I never go to any public place—indeed, I think I am more like a State prisoner than anything else. There are certain bounds set for me which I must not depart from; and as I cannot do as I like, I am obstinate and stay at home a great deal." She further called her official life her "lost days."

This absurd sort of etiquette, so contrary to the progressive and democratic tendency of the new nation, continued until Jefferson's accession, twelve years later, when the President's mansion ceased to be a "State prison," the people came freely to talk with their Magistrate, and the family of the President dropped the semblance of a court.

A Mr. Brown gave Jefferson the following specimen of the frenzy which prevailed at New York on the opening of the new government. The first public ball which took place after the President's arrival there, Colonel Humphreys, Colonel W. S. Smith, and Mrs. Knox were to arrange the ceremonials. These arrangements were as follows: A sofa at the head of the room, raised on several steps, whereon the President and Mrs. Washington were to be seated. The gentlemen were to dance in swords. Each one, when going to dance, was to lead his partner to the foot of the sofa, make a low obeisance to the President and his lady, then go and dance, and when done, bring his partner again to the foot of the sofa for new obeisances, and then retire to their chairs. It was to be understood, too, that gentlemen should be dressed in bags. Mrs. Knox contrived to come with the President, and to follow him and Mrs. Washington to their destination, and she had the design of forcing an invitation from the President to a seat on the sofa. She mounted up the steps after them unbidden; but, unfortunately, the wicked sofa was so short that, when the President and Mrs. Washington were seated, there was not room for a third person; she was obliged, therefore, to descend, in the face of the company, and to sit where she could. In other respects, the ceremony was conducted rigorously according to the arrangements, and the President made to pass an evening which his good sense rendered a very miserable one to him.

In the "*Anas*,"—those notes which made the old Federalists rise out of their graves to swear,—Jefferson says:

"E. Randolph tells J. Madison, and myself a curious fact which he had from Lear. When the President went to New York, he resisted for three weeks the efforts to introduce levees. At length he yielded, and left it to Humphreys and some others to settle the forms. Accordingly an ante-chamber and presence-room were provided, and when those who were to pay their court assembled, the President set out, preceded by Humphreys. After passing through the ante-chamber, the door of the inner room was thrown open, and Humphreys entered first, calling out with a loud voice, 'The President of the United States.' The President was so much discomfited with it, that he did not recover from it the whole time of the levee, and, when the company was gone, he said to Humphreys, 'Well, you have taken me in once, but by God you shall never take me in a second time.'"

Jefferson further shows how, under the ridiculous direction of the military Bohemian, Jack Humphreys, the first President was kept on show and subjected to manifold caricature:

"Washington expressed the extreme wretchedness of his existence while in office, and went lengthily into the late attacks on him for levees, etc., and explained to me how he had been led into them by the persons he consulted at New York; and that, if he could but know what the sense of the public was, he would most cheerfully conform to it."

Grant is breaking away from those old, needless restrictions. He goes to weddings, receptions, and balls as he likes, and in doing so violates the proper advice of his great predecessor, Washington, who thus accounts for his own unfortunate reserve about accepting hospitality:

"So strongly had the people of this place [New York city]," says Washington, "imbibed an idea of the impropriety of my accepting invitations to dinner, that I have not received one from any family (though they are remarkable for hospitality, and though I have received every civility and attention possible from them) since I came to the city, except to dine with the Governor on the day of my arrival; so that, if this should be adduced as an article of impeachment, there can be at least one good reason adduced for my not dining out; to wit, never having been asked to do so."

Poor George! He was put in a strait-jacket by the Knoxes, the Hamiltons, and the Humphreys, and they smothered his days with their military nonsense. Now we can see the President when we wish, and last night, at Belknap's reception, I saw a high tariff woman from Philadelphia, who did not know exactly what the President ought to be called, push out her hand to Ulysses and say:

"Major General! How do you do?"

GATH.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

The Progress of the War—An Englishman's Opinion of Lopez's Position—Dom Pedro Determined to Annihilate Lopez—The Ministers Want Peace.

Rio Janeiro (Jan. 1) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

The latest news from Paraguay is contained in the following telegram from Asuncion, sent to Minister Paranhos on the 19th of December:

"His Highness (the Brazilian Generalissimo, the Comte d'Eu) has gone to Curuguaty and Igatemy to take measures which will enable us to know where Lopez has concealed himself, or by what course he is fleeing. General Camara will set out on the 20th with the same purpose. The number of persons presenting themselves at Curuguaty, Igatemy, and Concepcion is considerable."

The last operation was that already reported, in which General Camara, hearing that Romero, with 300 Paraguayans, had made a descent on the Brazilian cattle preserves, set out with 2,500 men and dispersed the raiders, taking a few prisoners and recovering most of the cattle. His forces, however, were so completely used up that he could not continue after Romero, and he was forced to return to Concepcion to get fresh ones and recruit those not already useless. According to the telegram, he was to march on the 20th to try and penetrate to the northern part of the mountains, where Lopez is said to be, and the Comte d'Eu's forces were to try to follow by the course Lopez had retreated.

An Englishman in the Brazilian service, long in that of Lopez, and acquainted with the region into which Lopez has withdrawn, writes that it will be impossible for the Comte d'Eu to continue operations intended to force the mountain position from the western side of Paraguay, that side of the very strong post being covered with woods and rivers, and so roadless that it would be simply impossible to maintain the force necessary to attempt the driving of Lopez from his commanding station. The rear of the fort is said to be more accessible from the eastern side, and it is from that side, so says our Englishman, the attacking force must operate. But, although Brazil borders on Paraguay on that side, it is not easy to see how an attacking force is to be supplied, the Upper Parana being unnavigable for a long way below, and the Brazilian territory being uninhabited and without a military road to its frontier. It is true it would not be a difficult or costly work to make a decent road through the province of Parana, but Brazilians would require a long time to make it, and the war would continue its cost. Whether the war is to be still continued, in the hope of extinguishing Lopez entirely, appears to be a matter much agitated in official circles. The Emperor still declares he will not consent to allow Lopez to remain in Paraguay, unless to give him six feet in length of his soil, and he has over and over again said that if it be necessary to make a peace with Lopez, the treaty will be signed only after his own abdication. The Ministry has long wanted peace on any terms, but not wishing to resign, it has carried on the war reluctantly, and with a very obvious want of zeal, which has been most injurious to the General's plans. On the other hand, an officer, who is considered to be inspired directly by the General himself, writes from headquarters as follows:

"The Prince passed the Manduvira only to prove that he was a soldier, and was obedient to the orders of the government, but never in the hope that he could succeed in expelling Lopez beyond the great mountains. However, the Prince made a supreme effort, and obliged the enemy to take refuge beyond the mountains; but, with reason, he thinks it impossible to expel him thence, although, in attention to the real advantage to Brazil from the diminution of the forces in Paraguay, and from the peace which he supposes [illegible]

[illegible]

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

Statement of Secretary Boutwell.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 7, 1870.

[illegible]

The Explosion of a Humbug—The Cardiff Giant Outdone.

From the St. Paul Pioneer, Feb. 12.

[illegible]

[illegible] nephew of the public war, he would most cheerfully conform to it."

[illegible] the Castle of San Angelo. The Pope, Gregory XVI., was greatly incensed, and [illegible] condemned for murder but for the interference of the French King Louis Philippe, who obtained a commutation of the death sentence into one of perpetual banishment from the Papal States.

"From Rome, Peter went to America—this was in 1836—thence to England, and afterwards to Greece, where, during his excursion into Albania, he had a row with a number of Pallikars, whom he defeated, single-handed, killing several. The [illegible] of the English authorities at Corfu, and the worthy officer was again banished from the islands of Italy and the Ionian Islands.

"After vainly offering his services to Mehemet Ali and to the French Government, the Prince joined his cousin, the present Emperor, in London, where they appear to have worked together, in tolerable harmony, towards the establishment of a republic in France. On the outbreak of the revolution, in 1848, he crossed the channel, made a great parade of his Republican sentiments, [illegible] Major of Infantry by the Provisional Government, and soon after was elected, from Corsica, to the Assembly, where he was one of the Committee on Military Affairs.

"In the French Parliament he voted always with the extreme Left, and advocated very socialistic doctrines, particularly demanding the expedition to Rome, and only separated himself from the Mountain, or ultra radical faction, upon questions relating to the Prince President. On his re-election, in 1849, from two departments, the Ardeche and Corsica, he continued the same political programme, attacking the *coup d'état* with very ungentlemanly violence, but, although his democratic fervor excited the anger of the conservatives, it did not secure for him the confidence of the opposition.

"After the 2d of December, he withdrew entirely from all active participation in politics, accepted the title of Highness, but without the prefix of Imperial accorded to other members of the family; pocketed an annual pension from the Emperor, and went to live at Auteuil, where he passed his time in writing flaming articles in praise of the Bonapartes, occasionally crossing over to Corsica for hunting expeditions in the mountains.

"His behavior while in the French army was notoriously subversive of discipline. Just before the assault of Zaatcha, in 1849, when his battalion was drawn up, waiting the signal for attack, a reprimand from his Colonel caused him to ride off the ground and return to Paris without permission. For this he was dismissed the service by General d'Hautpoul, in a general order, which was applauded by the whole National Assembly. Two duels followed this expression of public opinion, in both of which the Prince wounded his antagonists."

HYDE PARK.

Meeting of the Town Trustees—Licenses Granted—Ordinances Revised.

Mr. N. C. Perkins' Commissions All Right—Special Assessment Record.

An adjourned meeting of the Trustees of the Town of Hyde Park was held on Monday evening. Present—President Cady, Supervisor Waite, and Trustees Downer, Farrington, and Lewis. Absent—Trustees Clark, Doyle, Hardy, and Smith.

Mr. Downer, of Committee on Finance, reported that they had examined the bill and accounts of Daniel Healey, Superintendent of Public Works, and found them correct.

Report received, adopted, and placed on file.

Also, that they had called on N. C. Perkins, Esq., as instructed, and had received a written reply from him, which they also report.

Mr. Perkins states that he considered it right, under the new charter, for him to retain the four per cent commissions allowed by the charter to the Treasurer, and that in support of the opinion he had presented to the board the written opinion of one of the six Judges of our Supreme Court, which would command the respect, if not the acquiescence, of any parliamentary body in the State of Illinois. He suggested that the board may have acted hastily, and requested a reference to a committee for re-examination before further action is taken.

Report received.

The committee also offered the following:

Resolved, That the subject of the claim of N. C. Perkins, for $[illegible], be referred to the Committee on Judiciary, and that the Committee on Finance be instructed to suspend the collection ordered at the last meeting until said committee report on the matter.

Adopted.

Mr. Farrington, from the Committee on Licenses, reported in favor of granting saloon licenses to John F. Erturk, Hiram Teabo, and Henry Larson, at Ainsworth Station, on payment of $[illegible] each for one year from November 1st last.

Report received and concurred in.

Mr. Waite offered the following:

[illegible]

EXCITEMENT AT ST. HELENA, NEBRASKA.

Nebraskians Arm to Defend Their Timber from Iowa Thieves—One Hundred and Fifty Men Under Arms—Prospect of a Fray—Government Asked to Interfere.

St. James (Feb. 7) Correspondence of the Omaha Republican.

[illegible]

Joseph P. Bradley, Nominee for Judge of the Supreme Court.

[illegible]

THE COURTS.

The Last Attempt to Investigate the Walsh Petition Matter Demolished.

Decision of Judge McAllister on the Motion to Attach the Secretary of State for Contempt.

He Denies the Application, and Shows There was Bungling Somewhere.

Police Court Proceedings.

Recorder's Court.

THE WALSH PETITION MATTER.

Yesterday, in the Recorder's Court, Judge McAllister decided the motion for an attachment to issue against the Secretary of State for disobedience of the command of a subpœna, directing him to produce before the grand jury the original papers filed in his office, which were presented to the Governor as the basis of his action in commuting the death sentence imposed upon Daniel Walsh, the wife-slaughterer. The object in procuring the paper was that it might be made the foundation of an indictment for libel against the Mayor and Aldermen who signed the petition which contained foul aspersions upon the character of the murdered woman. The attachment was denied, the Court holding that said paper presented in "the regular course of justice," is a privileged communication, upon which libel cannot be founded. The opinion was as follows:

This is an application made by the State's Attorney for an attachment against Edward Rummel, Secretary of State, for non-compliance with a subpœna *duces tecum*. The chief and pertinent facts are simply these: that a few days ago a complaint was made before the grand jury of this court, against divers citizens of Chicago for an alleged libel consisting of matter contained in a petition signed by these parties and presented to the Governor, asking for the commutation of the sentence of Daniel Walsh, who was under sentence of death; that there was contained in that petition a statement that the person whom Daniel Walsh murdered was his wife, and that she had been unfaithful to her marital relations, and in a fit of frenzy, arising from that condition of affairs, he took her life. The subpœna was issued upon the 11th day of January, 1870, was served on the Secretary on the 12th day of February, and he declined to appear and produce the document mentioned in the subpœna.

It is not material in this application, as I view the subject, whether he put his refusal upon the proper ground or not. He declined to produce the paper himself, or to send it by a messenger.

The first question which occurred to my mind was, whether in this application for an attachment it was proper for the Court to look into the nature and character of the evidence proposed, and to determine whether, if the paper was produced, it would be admissible in evidence, it being very clear to any mind that if the paper itself would not be admissible in evidence for any good reason, it would be arbitrary and oppressive to issue an attachment to compel the Secretary or Governor of the State to come from Springfield here for the purpose of performing a useless act.

The proper practice generally would be, in such a case, to obtain an order to show cause why an attachment should not issue, and then all the facts proper to be considered could be presented; but as the character of the paper, and uses which were made thereof, appear upon the face of the subpœna itself, it is quite as well to decide it on what appears there, as to make the order to show cause, and require the Secretary of State to come here and make the same appearance. The order is, "We command you to summon Edward Rummel to bring with him the petition and papers which were presented to the Governor of the State of Illinois for the commutation of the sentence of Daniel Walsh."

It is also a general rule that a subpœna *duces tecum* should definitely define the papers which the party or witness is commanded to produce. So far as it relates to the petition itself, it may be sufficiently defined, but the expression "and papers which were presented," is too indefinite to base any action on whatever.

Now, as to the first point, whether the Court has a right to examine into the nature of the evidence proposed, to determine whether it would be admissible on an application for an attachment, I have a case directly in point, the case of Rex v. Samuel Dixon, 3 Burrows, 1687.

"A subpœna out of the Crown Office had been served upon Mr. Samuel Dixon, an attorney, with a *duces tecum* of certain papers hereafter mentioned, to give evidence before the grand jury of the county of [illegible]

[illegible]

nor for the purpose of having him act upon it under the constitutional power vested in him were guilty of libel by that act itself, then they were guilty of libel when they published it. Their only defence would be that this was a paper used in the "regular course of justice," and they had a right to publish it for that purpose. Upon no other ground could they defend themselves against an indictment for libel.

There is another position that may be taken in this case, that the rule of privilege extends to all confidential communications with the President of the United States, or to the Governor of a State, in the course of the performance of any duty [illegible] on the first trial by Chief Justice Marshall. I have a case here, the case of Gray v. Pentland, 2 Sergeant & Rawle:

"A subpœna had issued from the Court below and had been served, directed to the Governor and Secretary of the Commonwealth, with a *duces tecum* for the deposition." That was a deposition which was alleged to have contained libel [illegible] for the purpose of taking their depositions in Pittsburgh. But they declined appearing, either under the [illegible] Brackenridge, J., giving the opinion of the Court, says: "As to the Governor, in this case, being compelled to give the deposition or writing [illegible], I am inclined to think it cannot be done. It must be a matter within his discretion to produce or refuse it, and this on the ground of public policy."

This case was cited and approved by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania by Chief Justice Gibson in the case of Yoaten v. Sanno, 5 Watts, 166.

It is not pretended that the Secretary of State knows any fact connected with this matter, independent of his being the mere legal custodian of that paper under the duties of his office. It may be necessary, in the case, to summon the Governor as a witness, to show who presented it and what was said, and I hold, and it is a position that cannot be successfully overthrown, that the communication itself is a privileged communication, and the document is not admissible in evidence, as the foundation of an indictment, unless it shows that matter was thrown into the petition which was not pertinent to the application, and with the malicious design of merely blackening the memory of the dead. As this is an application for an attachment without obtaining an order to show cause, and there is no affidavit of anything in the case to show to the Court that there is any such feature to this paper, it is my duty to presume, in the absence of such evidence, that there is no such feature to it, and to deny this application.

Superior Court.

OYSTERMEN IN A QUANDARY.

Samuel D. Strawbridge v. Amos Cole and William N. Ross. Bill for a dissolution of copartnership, with injunction to restrain sale by defendants of assets. The complainant is a resident of Seaford, Sussex County, Delaware. He alleges that in September last he agreed with defendant Cole, then of the same place, to form a copartnership in the business of oyster dealing, to be carried on in Chicago, complainant to furnish $1,000 capital, and Cole to proceed to this city, establish the business, and attend it. The co-defendant, it was agreed, might also become a member of the firm, provided he paid the sum of $500. It is alleged he was admitted, but that he never complied with the condition precedent, the payment of the cash. The business was to continue during the oyster season, and the parties were to share the profits equally. Complainant states that he has great cause for dissatisfaction, in this, that at first Ross was wrongfully admitted, and that he wrongfully allowed to withdraw. Further, that the active partners have so conducted the affairs of the firm as to cause a complete loss of the original capital, and to incur liabilities in excess, running into insolvency.

CASES ON HEARING.

William Burns and wife v. Edward Mendam, Reuben Sayton, and Frederick Stiscot, the last two of whom are policemen. This is an action of trespass. The declaration being that on the 23d of April, 1868, the defendants wrongfully entered the dwelling of the plaintiffs and searched the premises as well as the trunks, etc., of plaintiffs, concluding the trespass by arresting them, as they allege, without probable cause. The damages are laid at $10,000. The defence is that Mendam complained before a properly constituted magistrate, that he had had stolen from him two gold watches and other articles of value, which he believed were concealed on the premises of Bridget Burns, whereupon a search warrant was issued under which they acted. Case on trial.

MECHANICS' LIEN.

Daniel A. Walsh v. Patrick Toney. Hearing had on petition to enforce a mechanics' lien. The amount claimed was $170, and the property to be affected a house on leased Lot 70, Block 5, Walker's Subdivision of part of Section 21, 39, 14 east, 3 P. M. The defence is that after contract made it was altered, and that no such sum is due as is claimed.

VERDICT.

In the case of the City v. James Iswagen, mentioned yesterday, the jury found for the plaintiff, awarding $257.66 damages. This was one of the suits brought to recover the city tax upon premiums received within the city for insurance effected.

JUDGMENTS.

Conrad L. Niehoff et al. v. Adam Baierle and Henry Gaster. By confession for $1,060, on note executed October 9, 1869.

James M. Cutler et al. v. Benjamin Wilder. For $1,122.

Henry W. King et als. v. John Davis. For $1,282.08.

NEW SUIT—ASSUMPSIT.

Orlando F. Gibbs v. Abraham F. Crosby and Geo. A. Shufeldt. Assumpsit. Demand, $4,000.

United States Circuit Court.

VERDICT.

In the case of Richard Gregg v. William Moss the jury found for the defendant. This case was lately stated in THE TRIBUNE.

[illegible]

United States District Court.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Denial of Bankruptcy.—Benjamin F. Clark and William H. Armitage, of Chicago; Charles Reinecker, of Chicago.

New Proceeding.—James B. Lindsay, of Chicago. Voluntary proceeding.

County Court.

PROBATE MATTERS.

Estate of Daniel F. Bathaway. Alonzo W. Chase appointed administrator on bond of $[illegible].

Frankie R. Thickins, was appointed guardian of his son and [illegible], under bond of $1,000.

[illegible]

Police Courts.

[illegible]

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Meeting of the Benevolent Association—Telegraph Operators and Fire Warden to be Admitted.

[illegible]

THE ALLEGED COAL FRAUDS.

Examination of the Messrs. Hartwell in the Police Court.

The Defendants Discharged.

The case of J. G. and A. M. Hartwell, coal dealers, charged with a violation of Section 3, Chapter 46, of the Revised Ordinances, relative to short weights and measures, on a warrant sued out by Henry Ackhoff, Supervisor for the Town of West Chicago, came up at noon, yesterday, in the West Side Police Court.

The specific complaint was, that these gentlemen, who have the contract for supplying coal to the poor, under the orders of the County Agent, have been giving short weight.

The first witness called for the prosecution was Mr. O'Connor, living at No. 267 North Green street, who said he knew the defendants; went there with an order for coal on January 13, and went again on the 18th, not having received any. The clerk said it had not been sent, since it was not his turn. Sent down the coal a few minutes after. While the coal was weighing, Mr. Hartwell never looked at the scales, and ordered some taken off the load. As soon as it was delivered the visitor and Mr. Ackhoff came, with scales, and found it weighed 884 pounds. The order came from the County Agent, and was for half a ton. None of the coal had been used when weighed the second time.

The counsel for the defence examined the witness, who stated that the clerk had asked him where some woman, who wanted half a ton of coal, lived. He said he knew. Then the two half-tons were put in one cart, with a board between them. When the cart was on the scales Mr. Hartwell said there was too much on, and some lumps were taken off while the wagon was on the scales, till he said it would do. The coal of witness was delivered to him first. The coal was put on the sidewalk, and was wheeled right into the bin in the house. Four or five minutes after the delivery the visitor, Mr. Zschocke, came and told him not to use it. Visitor had not before told him he was coming. The scales were brought in a sleigh in a few minutes, and the coal was weighed. Mr. Ackhoff looked after the scales. Never saw Mr. Ackhoff before that time in reference to the matter. Had seen him five or six times since, and helped him weigh some more coal given some poor person last week. Mr. Ackhoff asked him to come and testify. The horse was not on the scales at the coal yard while it was weighing. When going up with the driver, asked him how the coal was paid for, and he said the county gave it. Then witness said, "You know there is not a ton here," and he said that "perhaps there was not." Said nothing about it at the scales. Mr. Hartwell did not look at the scales after the coal was taken off. Witness also told the driver that the company must be making off the coal, and what were poor folks to do when they got short weight?

The next witness was Frederick Zschocke, Town Visitor. It was his duty to visit persons and see whether they were in need. He visited O'Connor, investigated the case, and a few days after passed O'Connor's place, by chance, and saw him taking in coal. Asked him if it was any trouble to weigh it, and he said no, that he thought it was short weight. He then went to Mr. Ackhoff, by his order, and told him there was some coal to be weighed. They then went and weighed it.

On cross-examination, he stated that he had done this by Mr. Ackhoff's order. He had been appointed by him.

Henry Ackhoff then testified that he was Supervisor for West Chicago, and had weighed that half ton, and others. During the last session of the Board of Supervisors—

[Counsel for defendants objected to any statements concerning the reason for his action. The objection was sustained.]

He requested the visitor to let him know when coal was to be weighed. Had his scales sealed by the City Sealer, and there weighed O'Connor's coal. There were in all fifteen cases of short weight.

Objection made to any reference to other cases, and was not sustained.

Witness resumed. Had, previous to February 8, weighed about fifteen half tons.

Objection made that delivery of the coal in those cases should be proved and sustained.

On cross-examination, said he used Fairbanks' scales, which he had formerly used in his store. Had not been used for six months before.

John Schofchek, testified that he hauled Mr. Ackhoff's scales to O'Connor's place, and helped weigh the coal.

The prosecution here closed.

Mr. Hould was called for the defence. Was a member of the Board of Supervisors and of the Committee on Poor House and Paupers. Knew the defendants. Was authorized to see the manner of delivery of the coal by the contractors. Had been at their place several times.

Counsel for defence here offered in evidence the contract made by the Committee on Poor House and Paupers with Hartwell & Brothers, which provides for the [illegible]

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

Speculation in Boulevard Fronts—What the Commissioners are Paying for the Lands.

[illegible]

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Weekly Mortality Report.

[illegible]

MONETARY AND

THE ALLEGED COAL FRAUDS.

Examination of the Messrs. Hartwell in the Police Court.

The Defendants Discharged.

The case of J. G. and A. M. Hartwell, coal dealers, charged with a violation of Section 4, Chapter 44, of the Revised Ordinances, relative to short weight, on a warrant sworn out by Henry Ackhoff, Supervisor for the Town of West Chicago, came up at noon, yesterday, in the West Side Police Court.

The specific complaint was that short weight was given to the poor, under the orders of the County Agent.

[illegible]

The Commissioners submitted to the Court. The decision was that, in the case under consideration, the testimony did not show sufficient grounds for holding the defendants, who were discharged.

REAL ESTATE.

Speculation in Boulevard Fronts—What the Commissioners are Paying for the Lands.

In connection with our article on Sunday morning showing the progress of the South Parks, we have received the following communication:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

[illegible]

CHICAGO, Feb. 14. FAIR PLAY.

The point of Mr. "Fair Play's" letter is, that the South Park Commissioners are paying more for the land on Drexel Boulevard—in the same relative positions of accessibility from the city—than they are for land on Kankakee Boulevard. In order to show an exact comparison of prices paid for land on the two boulevards, we give below a table of the scale of prices which the Commissioners did pay for the entire frontage on Drexel Boulevard, and also a scale of the prices which they now offer on the Kankakee Boulevard, and at which scale of prices they have now bought about one-fourth of the entire frontage on the Kankakee Boulevard. We begin at Thirty-ninth street, because that is the beginning of the Drexel Boulevard:

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record on Tuesday, Feb. 15:

[illegible]

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Weekly Mortality Report—A Packing-House Pronounced a Nuisance.

The Board of Health held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon, President Board in the chair. There were also present Commissioners Reynolds, Johnson, Giles, Schloetzer, Sanitary Superintendent Rauch, and Mayor Mason.

A petition from many citizens, praying for the suppression of the packing-house of Solomon McKichan, on Stewart avenue, was read. It was pronounced an intolerable nuisance. The proprietors, on the other hand, contended that the concern was no nuisance.

The matter was referred to a special committee, consisting of the President and Sanitary Superintendent.

[illegible]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 15.

[illegible]

The money market continues quiet. Most of the banks are meeting the applications of all regular customers for money quite freely. There is, as heretofore noted, quite a difference in the feeling at different banks, and at some, whose customers are carrying large amounts of grain and pork, there is no money to spare. This, however, does not prevent the general market from tending toward an easier condition. In the open market there is considerable money offered, but the lenders demand 1½ per cent per month, which nobody feels inclined to pay, so there is nothing done.

The currency movement is light in all directions. There is very little going to the country and not much coming in.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 15.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours:

[illegible]

There was a full attendance on 'Change to-day and a rather larger aggregate of business transacted, with no material change in prices; wheat was the only product that exhibited an advance.

[illegible]

Wheat was excited, active, and irregular, as is always the case under excitement. The Liverpool telegrams quoted an advance all round, and light receipts, owing to stormy weather.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

[illegible]

CLOSING PRICES.

[illegible]

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 15.

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

[illegible]

New York Wool Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.

There is a fair consumptive demand for all descriptions of wool, with sales of some large lots on speculation. Pulled wools are in better favor, particularly supers, which are quite active. The market is in a healthy condition, and prices are firm.

Allegheny Cattle Market.

[illegible]

MILWAUKEE.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI.

[illegible]

CLEVELAND.

[illegible]

LOUISVILLE.

[illegible]

NASHVILLE.

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

BALTIMORE.

[illegible]

TOLEDO.

[illegible]

WINDOW PULLEYS.

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

H. T. HELMBOLD'S

CONCENTRATED

Fluid Extract Buchu,

The Great Diuretic.

The proprietor trusts that his remedies, from the fact of their being advertised, may not be classed as patent medicines.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

Is a pharmaceutical preparation. The proper name is given, and it is the most active which can be made. It is endorsed as a cure by all medical works for such diseases as recommended by the proprietor. It is pleasant in its taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and is taken by adults and children. It is tonic, diuretic, blood purifying, and invigorating. Enfeebled and delicate constitutions of both sexes will find it far more strengthening than any of the preparations of bark or iron.

See medical properties contained in Dispensatory of the United States, of which the following is a correct copy:

BUCHU.—*Its odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, its taste is bitterish, and analogous to that of mint. It is given chiefly in complaints of the urinary organs, such as gravel, chronic catarrh of the bladder, morbid irritation of the bladder and urethra, diseases of the prostate gland, and retention or incontinence of urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It has also been recommended in dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism, cutaneous affections, and dropsy.*

TESTIMONY.

Cure of Gravel of Five Years' Standing—Stone Passed and to be Seen.

SAVANNAH, Tenn., May 14, 1869.

Dr. H. T. Helmbold:

DEAR SIR: We introduced your "Fluid Extract Buchu" in this country about eight months ago, and are happy to state that it is meeting with universal favor. We wish to inform you of one instance (among many) where your "Buchu" has worked wonders. A man in our county, named J. B. Retell, had been suffering about five years with gravel. About six weeks ago he bought of us one bottle of your "Buchu," and before he was through with one bottle he passed a gravel that weighs eight grains, which we now have on exhibition in our drug store. He says that he will never be without the "Buchu" in his house again. Your preparations are gaining favor every day. Very respectfully yours, &c.

ECCLES & HINKLE, Druggists.

Cure of Bladder and Kidney Affection of Long Standing—Stone Passed and to be Seen.

WESTPORT, Conn., Sept. 5, 1869.

H. T. Helmbold, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I commenced taking your "Extract of Buchu" about two weeks since for an affection of the bladder and kidneys. I have suffered by spells very much for a few days past. But yesterday relief came through the effect of your "Buchu." A stone passed from my bladder about the size of a large pea, and I now feel perfectly well and entirely free from the pain that I have suffered with "so hard." I attribute my cure to your medicine entirely, and would recommend all persons similarly affected to try it. I have great faith in its curative powers. Yours truly,

THOMAS J. BENNETT.

Refers to

Rev. WM. COGSWELL, Westport, Conn.

J. L. G. CANNON, Druggist, Westport, Conn.

H. B. WHEELER, Esq., Westport, Conn.

BRADLEY HULL, Esq., Westport, Conn.

Dr. WAKEMAN, Redding, Conn.

R. W. R. ROBINSON, Wholesale Druggist, New York City.

And many others if necessary.

Cure of Kidney and Bladder Affection of a Patient 78 Years of Age.

THANKS TO MR. HELMBOLD.

GIRARD, Pa., March 22, 1869.

Editor Cosmopolite:

I desire as an unsolicited tribute to the merits of HELMBOLD'S BUCHU, and for the benefit of those similarly afflicted as myself, to say that, after consulting many eminent physicians, and trying nearly all the best advertised remedies, in the vain hope of finding relief from aggravated kidney and bladder disease, from which I have suffered excessively for many years, good fortune finally suggested to me HELMBOLD'S BUCHU, which I commenced using with little faith, and no apparent beneficial results for about a month. At the expiration of that time, however, I thought I commenced to experience slight relief, which encouraged me to persevere in its use; and now, at the expiration of four months, although I am an infirm old man, nearly 78 years of age, and consequently medicines cannot be expected to favorably affect me as they otherwise would, I have found such unspeakable relief and permanent benefit from Mr. Helmbold's valuable discovery that I feel I publicly ought to record the fact, as an acknowledgment to him and a valuable suggestion to the public. Yours respectfully,

D. M. LAREN.

Mr. Laren refers to the following gentlemen:

Colonel DAN RICE, Girard, Pa.

CHAS. STOW, Esq., Girard, Pa., editor Cosmopolite.

GEO. H. CUTLER, Girard, Pa., attorney.

C. I. HINDS, Girard, Pa., attorney.

Captain D. W. HUTCHINSON, Girard, Pa., attorney.

DAVID OLIN, Girard, Pa., merchant.

DAVID B. DAY, Girard, Pa., merchant.

G. F. ROCKWELL, Girard, Pa., merchant.

E. C. ELY, Girard, Pa., druggist.

A Permanent Cure of Gravel of Twelve Years' Standing—Stone Passed, and to be Seen.

[illegible], Ct., Dec. 15, 1869.

Dr. [illegible] Helmbold:

DEAR SIR: It is with much pleasure that I write you upon facts concerning myself. I do not know hardly how to express myself. I have been for the last ten or twelve years the greatest sufferer man could be and live; but more sometimes than others. The complaint was the "kidneys" and "bladder." I have been sometimes from twelve to fourteen hours, and wanted to make water every minute, and could not. Have consulted doctors, both in Massachusetts and this State, and taken pills, I may say by the quart, also Shaker medicines; but found no relief from any, and got worse the last six months.

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

[illegible] anxious wishes to see this wonder, they can do so. I could write all day, but think I have said enough this time, so I remain your ever well wisher,

EDWARD L. HOWARD,

Paper Maker, Burnside, Hartford County, Conn.

Refers to

Dr. MACK, Burnside, Conn.

Dr. WRIGHT, North Lee, Mass.

Dr. HOLKUM, North Lee, Mass.

Dr. ADAMS, Stockbridge, Mass.

Dr. SCOTT, North Manchester, Conn.

Dr. JAQUES, Buckland Corners, Conn.

Dr. BEARSFORD, Hartford, Conn.

All of whom treated me for the disease.

Dr. Keyser

Is a physician of over thirty years' experience, and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, and of the University of Medicine and Surgery of Philadelphia.

Mr. H. T. Helmbold:

DEAR SIR: In regard to the question asked me as to my opinion about Buchu, I would say that I have used and sold the article in various forms for the past thirty years. I do not think there is any form or preparation of it I have not used, or known to be used, in the various diseases where such medicinal agent would be indicated. You are aware, as well as myself, that it has been extensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and the reputation it has acquired, in my judgment, is warranted by the facts.

I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of Buchu—the powdered leaves, tincture, fluid extracts—and I am not cognizant of any preparation of that plant at all equal to yours. Twelve years' experience ought, I think, to give me the right to judge of its merits; and, without prejudice or partiality, I give yours precedence over all others.

I value your Buchu for its effect on patients. I have cured with it, and seen cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidneys than I have ever seen cured with any other Buchu or any other proprietary compound of whatever name.

Respectfully yours, &c.

GEO. H. KEYSER, M. D.,

No. 140 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

AUG 11, 1865.

A Case of Twenty Years' Standing.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 25, 1867.

H. T. Helmbold, Druggist:

DEAR SIR: I have been a sufferer for upwards of twenty years with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs, and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced to use it about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room.

From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing to you a full statement of my case at the time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and, therefore, concluded to defer, and see if it would effect a permanent cure, knowing that it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use on such affections.

M. McCORMICK.

Should any one doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:

Hon. WM. BIGLER, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.

Hon. THOS. B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.

Hon. J. C. KNOX, Philadelphia.

Hon. J. S. BLACK, Philadelphia.

Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.

Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Philadelphia.

Hon. R. C. GRIER, Philadelphia.

Hon. G. W. WOODWARD, Philadelphia.

Hon. W. A. PORTER, Philadelphia.

Hon. JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor of California.

Hon. E. BANKS, Washington, D. C.

And many others, if necessary.

One Hundred Dollars would be Given for a Bottle, if Necessary.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 1, 1869.

H. T. Helmbold, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I take great pleasure in sending you a certificate, in addition to the many you have received from suffering humanity. I can scarcely find language sufficiently strong to express my heartfelt gratification at the wonderful cure your "Buchu" has effected. For four years I have suffered beyond description. All my friends (with myself) came to the conclusion that my case was incurable. Accident placed your advertisement in my hands. I commenced taking your "Buchu." I followed the directions, and to my utter astonishment, before I had taken seven bottles of your valuable medicine, (I would give $100 a bottle, if I could not get it at any other price,) I am entirely cured. I most earnestly recommend it to all those suffering from disease. I have told many persons to take your valuable medicine, and they are doing so with good success. Any information my fellow-sufferers may require will be freely given by the subscriber at his residence, No. 75 Milton-av., Rahway, N. J.

H. M. FREEMAN,

Councilman Third Ward, City of Rahway.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 2, 1869.

We, the undersigned, are well acquainted with H. M. Freeman, of Rahway, and know that he has been a long time suffering, in the worst possible form, for the past four years, and that he has been entirely cured by the use of "Helmbold's Buchu":

J. W. SAVAGE, ex-Mayor.

FRANK LA BAU, President of Council.

WM. RICHARDS, Clerk of Council.

PETER A. BANTA, Councilman.

W. J. BROWN, Councilman.

J. & S. MELICK, Councilman.

LEWIS HOFF, Councilman.

J. R. STRYKER, Merchant.

CITY HALL, MAYOR'S OFFICE, RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 2, 1869.

This will certify that I am personally acquainted with H. M. Freeman, and am cognizant of the facts as set forth in the above statement, and the several persons whose signatures are hereunto attached, are all known to me.

JOHN F. WHITNEY,

Mayor of Rahway, N. J.

NEW YORK STATE VOL. INSTITUTE, Corner of Fifth-av. and Seventy-sixth st., Central Park.

(A Home and School for the Sons of Deceased Soldiers.)

Dr. H. T. Helmbold:

Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Buchu presented to the Institute have been used by the children, and with perfect success. In the case of our little Lieutenant A. J., his pride is no longer mortified, and he is free from the daily morning admonitions of the chambermaid who has charge of his bedding.

[illegible]

COLONEL YOUNG,

General Sup't and Director.

June 14, 1869.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Jan. 25, 1869.

Mr. H. T. Helmbold:

[illegible]

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Established upwards of eighteen years, prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, No. 594 Broadway, New York, and 104 South Tenth-st., Philadelphia, Pa. Price, $1.25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6.50, delivered to any address. Sold by druggists everywhere.

[illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. Bigelow,

[illegible]

Dr. Raphael

Describes disease without any information from the patient, and cures without any experiments or the use of mercury, thus saving your health and life from wrong treatment. [illegible] East Madison-st., up stairs. [illegible] "GUIDE TO HEALTH AND LONG LIFE."

Dr. Bassett,

[illegible]

Private Consultations.

[illegible]

Dr. Franklin Brooks,

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

[illegible]

RICHMOND PRINTS.

SPRING 1870.

THE RICHMOND MFG. CO.

OFFER

Pink, Purple And Orange Frocks,

Double and Fancy Purples,

German Checks, Shirtings,

And Fancy

RICHMOND PRINTS,

In newest styles and colorings, to Jobbers only, at

186 CHURCH-ST., NEW YORK.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S Through Line to California and China.

FARES GREATLY REDUCED.

[illegible]

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

[illegible]

J. A. WARNACK, Agent.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

DIRECT TO LONDON.

[illegible]

FROM CHARLESTON TO FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH—TRI-WEEKLY LINE.

[illegible]

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES,

[illegible]

EDUCATIONAL.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,

GLEN COVE, LONG ISLAND [illegible]

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AND RENT.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

[illegible]

J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

[illegible]

THE BIBLE IN SCHOOLS.

Decision in the Cincinnati Case by the Superior Court of that City.

The School Board Enjoined from Prohibiting the Reading of the Scriptures.

Concurrent Opinions of Judges Hagans and Storer.

Dissenting Views of Judge Taft.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 15.—The decision of the case [illegible] vs. the Board of Education [illegible] in the Superior Court to-day. [illegible]

[illegible]

JUDGE TAFT'S OPINION.

Judge Taft followed with a dissenting opinion, treating separately the two resolutions passed by the School Board, the first of which enacts a new rule, prohibiting all religious instruction, and the second, repealing an old rule, does away with the reading of the Bible, with appropriate singing, as an opening exercise. [illegible]

[illegible]

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Proceedings in the Wisconsin Legislature.

Election of United States Senators from Georgia.

The Fifteenth Amendment Ratified by the Texas Legislature.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 15.

Proceedings in the Legislature last evening and to-day were quite interesting and somewhat important.

[illegible]

GEORGIA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 15.

[illegible]

MINNESOTA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 15.

[illegible]

TEXAS.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 15.—The Senatorial election [illegible] The Fifteenth Amendment has been ratified. [illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 15.—[illegible]

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—[illegible]

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 15.—[illegible]

MISSOURI.

An Eloquent and Unsuccessful Pursuit [illegible] St. Louis Liquor [illegible]

[illegible]

Northern Pacific Railroad.

[illegible]

The Merchants' Exchange was draped in mourning to-day in respect to the memory of John J. Roe. The Exchange will be closed for business to-morrow. The Directors and a large number of members will attend the funeral. The City Council and Board of Trade to-night passed appropriate resolutions, and recommended to Mayor Cole to suspend the business of the city officers from 12 to 3½ o'clock. Both the Council and Board of Trade will attend the funeral in a body.

At a meeting of the Liquor Dealers' Association, last night, resolutions were adopted instructing the Executive Committee to petition Congress to change the Internal Revenue law so as to collect all taxes on distilled spirits at the distillery or distilling warehouse, and relieve distilled spirits of all the present form of rectifiers' and wholesale dealers' stamps and tax, and tax on sales, and every other restriction drawing a distinction between dealers in wines and liquors and other classes of merchants.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 15.—Some days ago A. C. Wilbur, sugar broker, New Orleans, presented a bill of lading, certified by himself, to the agent of the steamer Belle, falsely representing that he had shipped thirty-seven hogsheads of sugar to Lewis Nanson & Co., of this city, procured the agent's signature, and drew on that firm for eight thousand dollars. Subsequently Wilbur made similar representations to the agent of the steamer Silver Bow, obtained his signature, drew on the same for two thousand, and decamped.

PRINCETON.

The School Whipping Case—Disagreement of the Jury.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PRINCETON, Feb. 15.

The case of whipping in school, alluded to in my last despatch, concluded to-day, when, after being locked up sixteen hours, the jury announced that an agreement was impossible, and were therefore discharged.

The facts in the case are as follows: A young man, named J. Harvey Ellis, is employed by the School Directors of Limerick, in Bureau County, to teach their district school. Personally he is an elegant man; intellectually, probably superior to the majority of those who teach such schools. Among the pupils was a boy of 14 years of age, named Calvin Vickery, the son of a respectable farmer and school director. By the testimony, it appears that he was a studious boy—a good boy—one against whom, until the time we are now about to allude to, the teacher had no complaint.

In reciting the facts we shall adhere strictly to them as presented in the evidence on two days of trial, each day extending to 11 o'clock p. m.

On the 28th of January, school had been dismissed at the usual hour. Calvin Vickery and some other boys were getting their hats and coats in the hall. Calvin jostled a boy named Ogan, as he says, in jest. Ogan, however, took it in earnest, and went back into the school-room, communicating his grievance to Mr. Ellis, who immediately commanded Vickery to go home. It appears that he did not move away with sufficient rapidity to please his teacher, who, becoming angry, went after him, and overtaking him on the stoop, took him by the arm and precipitated him from the stoop to the ground—some three feet—where the boy fell. He followed him, and seized him by the collar. The boy, in self-defence, turned partially round, caught hold of the dressing gown of the teacher, and tore the sleeves. This extinguished the last spark of good temper in Mr. Ellis, who, still holding his victim by the collar, kicked him out of the school grounds and on to the highway, inflicting twelve or thirteen kicks in the process.

The boy went home, told neither of his parents about it, and went to school as usual the next morning. The scholars were in their places, devotions had been gone through, when Mr. Ellis announced to Calvin that he had an account to settle with him, and he must either take a whipping or be dismissed from school. He replied that if he had done anything to deserve a whipping he would take it. Mr. Ellis then took a stout limb of maple, about three or four feet long, and, according to the testimony of defendant's witnesses, inflicted twenty-three strokes on the shoulders and back of the boy. The attention of the neighborhood was excited. Mr. Vickery was told what had happened, and he made inquiry from and examination of his boy. The testimony of Mr. Vickery, Justice Coulter, and many other witnesses, which was entirely uncontradicted, was to the effect that, for several days after, eleven distinct wales were visible, running diagonally across his back. These afterwards turned black, and then gradually faded away.

At the instance of the boy, Mr. Ellis was arrested on a charge of assault and battery, and, being brought before Judge Williams, of Princeton, on Saturday last, the result has been as previously stated.

The public sentiment of Princeton and surrounding towns is very much excited about it, and expressions are freely uttered that both teacher and jurors deserve a severe bastinado. I do not think that there will be any chance of the teacher staying in the neighborhood, and the sooner he clears out the better it will be for himself personally, and for the educational interests of the district. The intelligent people of this district (and there are no members of the rowdy brigade in Princeton) have profited by the lessons of THE TRIBUNE on this subject. [illegible]

[illegible]

The case will probably be tried again next week. [illegible]

CANADA.

Opening of the Dominion Parliament—Speech of the Governor General—Red River Affairs—Finances.

OTTAWA, Feb. 15.—The third session of the Dominion Parliament opened to-day, by a speech by the Governor General, who, after alluding to the general prosperous condition of affairs, [illegible]

[illegible]

Prince Arthur occupied a seat on the throne at the right of the Governor General.

STERLING.

A Crazy Man Scares an Engineer—Narrow Escape from a Terrible Casualty.

[illegible]

The Darien Canal.

[illegible]

HEBREW CHRISTIAN BROTHERHOOD.

Annual Meeting of the Association Last Evening.

Progress of the Society in the West—Election of Officers—Resolutions.

The second annual meeting of the Western Hebrew Christian Brotherhood was held last evening, in the North Presbyterian Church, corner of Indiana and Cass streets. The chair was occupied by Mr. S. B. Gookins. He gave out the hymn beginning,

"Let Zion and her sons rejoice."

Prayer was made by Rev. Mr. Marquis, pastor of the church.

Rev. E. V. Nordore, Secretary of the society, reported that the work was progressing in the West, and that the efforts of the society were extended over Michigan and Ohio, as well as in Illinois. Rev. Dr. de Leeuw, a converted Jewish minister, was ministering with great success in the new fields of Michigan and Ohio. He preached twenty times in Detroit, Cleveland, Kalamazoo, and Grand Rapids. In one place seven Israelites went to see him at one time, and everywhere there were evidences of a growing faith in Christ among the Jews. The Secretary had been engaged in preaching and collecting money with which to prosecute the work. He preached one hundred times in Albany, Detroit, Milwaukee, Keokuk and Chicago, and collected $1,000 more than during his last year's labor. The Society was in debt $800, principally to their missionaries, and an effort should be made to found the society on a sound financial basis.

Mr. John Crickton, Treasurer, submitted the following report: There was received during the past nine months the following amounts: Michigan, $65; Chicago, $287.25; Illinois, outside of Chicago, $48.50; New York, $126.19; Wisconsin, $210.50; Ohio, $207.15; Iowa, $182.50; Massachusetts, $50; Pennsylvania, $10; Connecticut, $5; New Jersey, $54.25. Total, $2,275.22. Expenditures, $2,275.22.

The report was accepted.

A vote of thanks was passed to the retiring Treasurer.

The following-named gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President—Hon. S. B. Gookins.

Vice Presidents—Rev. E. F. Burns, D. D.; Rev. Hiram Eddy; Rev. C. E. Cheney; Rev. C. H. Fowler, D. D.; Rev. E. J. Goodspeed; Rev. E. P. Goodwin; Rev. James Brown, D. D.; Rev. George F. Magoun, D. D.; Rev. M. Stern, D. D.; Rev. Wm. Patton, D. D.; Rev. E. G. Taylor; Rev. Charles Ossel, D. D.

Secretary—Rev. E. Van Noorder.

Treasurer—Rev. C. O. Waters, D. D.

Board of Managers—Revs. E. F. Burns, E. Van Noorder, J. Demarest, Jr., Arthur Mitchell, W. W. Harsha, F. N. Chamberlain, D. C. Marquis, David Swing, C. O. Waters; Messrs. S. M. Moore, Henry J. Willing, John Crickton.

Rev. Mr. Marquis offered the following:

Resolved, That this meeting would devoutly give thanks to Almighty God for the facilities which He is affording this society to preach the Gospel to His ancient people, for the success which has followed the labors of our missionaries among their brethren of the House of Israel, and for the precious promises which are contained in the Holy Scriptures concerning the Hebrew race.

Rev. Mr. Swing spoke to the resolution, which was adopted.

Rev. Dr. Burns offered the following:

Resolved, That this meeting, deeply impressed with the eminent and invaluable services rendered to the world in general, and to the Church of Christ in particular, by Hebrew Christians, from the time of Christ even until this present day, feel it their bounden duty to preach the Gospel to the household of Israel, and that this meeting pledge themselves to stand by this society in all their endeavors to carry to every Jewish home the glorious news of free salvation through the merits of the crucified Messiah.

Rev. Dr. Burns spoke in support of the resolution, which was adopted.

Rev. Mr. Leeuw was sorry and surprised that in a city of 400,000 persons, only about twenty five came out to sympathize with them in their arduous work.

Rev. Mr. Van Noorder offered the following:

Resolved, That this meeting, gratefully acknowledges [illegible]

The mover of the resolution eulogized Professor [illegible] and thanked the friends of the society for their kindness.

Rev. Jacob Lotka was sorry that circumstances compelled him to leave the field of labor in Chicago; but he felt sure that the Christians of the city would take care that the work was made to prosper.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Lotka for his faithful and untiring work in the service of his Lord and Master.

Rev. James Demarest offered the following:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the objects of this society would be greatly promoted by the creation of a suitable building, where the professors of the Old Testament might be regularly propounded, and such Jews as were inclined to inquiry might have opportunities of conference with the missionary.

The resolution was adopted. The doxology was sung, and the meeting adjourned.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

J. W. ZIMMER was arraigned before Justice Milliken yesterday upon two charges—obtaining money under false pretences, and forgery. About a month ago he called upon Best, Weston & Co., and represented that he owned certain property on Fifteenth street, and issued a chattel mortgage on it in favor of the firm, in consideration of the sum of $[illegible]. A check for $18 was given him, and the remainder of the amount in cash. It was subsequently ascertained that Zimmer did not own the land, and that the check for $18 had been altered to $1,800, presented at the bank on which it was drawn, and paid. An effort was made to find him, and it was learned that he was in Putnam County, Ohio. A requisition was procured from Governor Palmer, and Constable Hartman brought him to this city on Monday. He was committed in default of $3,000 bail for trial.

ON SUNDAY EVENING Mr. W. H. Kline, a conductor on the Galena Branch of the Northwestern Railroad, was stopped by two men who came out of the alley near the Opera House. They demanded his money, and he refused to deliver. He was then struck on the side of the head with a sand-bag and knocked down. Jumping to his feet he called for the police. The two ruffians seized him, and, while one struck him on the head with a blunt instrument, the other attempted to tear a diamond pin from his shirt bosom. A policeman was seen approaching, and, after striking him on the head again, the assailants left him. He was taken to his rooms in the McCormick Building, and soon recovered from the semi-unconscious state produced by the blows. The garroters secured no booty.

YESTERDAY MORNING the saloon of Schlecht & Butler, at the corner of Van Buren and Clark streets, was entered by burglars, who stole two boxes of cigars. The same gang broke into a meat market and carried off eight hams. The stolen goods were taken to a saloon kept by James Morrissey, at No. 199 Van Buren street, where they were found by the police. A quantity of stolen property and burglars' implements were also found in the place. Morrissey, his wife, John Kelley, and J. Kinnick were all taken into custody to await further inquiry into their doings. The parties are known to be thieves, and the saloon is one of the many haunts where thieves do congregate.

THE FOLLWING PROPOSALS were opened by the Board of Public Works yesterday: For furnishing sewerage pipes, 25,000 feet, various sizes, the bidders were the Jackson Fire Clay Company, Joliet Mound Company, Cook & Pendleton, Clark, White & Co., and Hill & Adams. The prices ranged as follows: For twelve-inch straight pipe, 88¾c to 95c; twelve-inch curved pipe, [illegible]; nine-inch straight pipe, [illegible]; six-inch branches to twelve-inch straight pipe, [illegible]; two and a half feet long six-inch slant junctions, [illegible]; two feet long six-inch slant junctions, [illegible].

WHILE A WHEELBARROW OF BRICK was being hoisted at the new building on La Salle street, known as "The Arcade," yesterday afternoon, the rope broke, letting the load fall several stories upon the head of Thomas Ward, a gasfitter in the employ of James McGinley, fracturing his skull badly, and otherwise injuring him. Dr. Rogers was immediately called, who dressed the wound sufficient for him to be conveyed to his home in the North Division. Although the fracture is of a serious character, hopes are entertained of his recovery.

YESTERDAY MORNING a team attached to a light wagon ran away on Dearborn street, and, at the corner of Lake, knocked down an old gentleman named William Fechter, and injured him severely. He was taken into a drug store near by, and after his injuries were attended to, he was conveyed to his home, on the corner of Randolph and Desplaines streets. The driver of the team was pursued by Policeman Phillips, of the Lake street squad, and overhauled on North Clark street. The team belonged to Mr. McVicker, proprietor of the Lincoln Park House.

MR. PAUL DU CHAILLU, the distinguished African traveler, passed through this city a day or two ago, *en route* to several points to fulfil lecture engagements. Mr. du Chaillu is in great request among lyceum committees, as no lectures are so attractive as his racy, piquant, and instructive narratives of his adventures among the wild beasts and wild men of those portions of tropical Africa which no other white man but himself has ever visited.

A "TEN-CENT" ENTERTAINMENT, in aid of All Saints' Mission, on the West Side, will take place this evening, in the chapel of the Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul, on the corner of Washington and Peoria streets. It will consist of reading, instrumental music, and singing, by some of our popular amateurs. All who attend will certainly enjoy a pleasant evening.

PROFESSOR RODNEY WELCH, Professor of Chemistry, of this city, is not the Mr. Welch who lectured on "Hash" at Library Hall, on Monday [illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Outstanding Debt Liquidated—Donations—Life Members.

A regular meeting of the Chicago Historical Society was held yesterday, President John Y. Scammon in the chair. [illegible]

[illegible]

The society then adjourned.

HOTEL PERSONALS.

[illegible]

Iowa; Gen. A. Barr, Burlington; C. M. Thayer, Boston; W. C. Downey, Ohio; [illegible] Dubuque; [illegible]

ST. JAMES HOTEL.

Among the arrivals at the James' Hotel, yesterday, were the following: L. S. Cotter, Bridgeport, Conn.; F. R. Ryan, Joliet; A. P. Johnson and D. F. Bryant, Attica; D. H. Gardner, Champaign; members of the Mendelssohn Quintette Club; H. H. Dunham, Elgin; J. N. McIntosh, Macomb; J. S. Carpenter, Salem, Mass.; A. Pearsall, Mokena.

SHERMAN HOUSE.

Among the arrivals at the Sherman House, yesterday, were the following: Colonel H. Brownson, Idaho; Captain Woodman, Pittsburgh; General E. Alvord, Omaha; A. S. Page, San Francisco; J. R. Gray, New York; F. Lawrence, Wisconsin; A. H. Thompson, Buffalo; B. J. Fish, Cincinnati; Colonel Geo. T. Frost, U. S. A.; J. A. Osgood, Grand Rapids; O. E. Barton and Geo. C. Van Dorn, Quincy; C. W. Thompson, Marengo; S. R. Beckwith, Cleveland; William Sands, Springfield.

TREMONT HOUSE.

Among the arrivals at the Tremont House, yesterday, were the following: Colonel J. W. Shaeffer, Freeport; Hon. Washington Bushnell, Ottawa; Wayne Ramsey, Madison; D. E. Hill, Ohio; Hon. J. Y. Cassedy, W. B. Strong, John T. Baldwin, John T. Stewart, Council Bluffs; Wm. B. Bentley, and Wm. N. Fant, Omaha; H. Williams, Aurora; John Hoffman, Meriden; J. G. Gibbens, Cincinnati; D. F. Cameron, Ottawa.

STILL MISSING.

Nothing Yet Heard of Adam Baierle, Who Left Home on Saturday.

As stated in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE, Adam Baierle, the well-known brewer, mysteriously disappeared on Saturday afternoon, and has not been seen or heard of since. At that time it was reported that he had considerable money with him, having started, as was supposed, to pay the hands at his brewery in Calumet, and that he had probably been foully dealt with. It has since been ascertained that he did not have considerable money with him, and, though he left on the Illinois Central train, did not get off at Calumet. Where he is at present, therefore, is unknown, and his friends in this city are anxious as to his whereabouts. Mr. Baierle is very wealthy, probably worth $100,000. He has a brewery on the corner of Franklin and Michigan, and a distillery at Calumet. The latter he purchased a short time ago, thinking he had a bargain, but subsequent developments proved he had not, for in addition to the sum he paid for it, there was a mortgage of $25,000 upon the property, of which he knew nothing at the time of purchase. This discovery troubled him considerably, and as the note he has given will mature in a few days, his departure is attributed to a desire to avoid his creditors, he imagining, no doubt, that he was financially ruined. Such is not the case, however, for after paying off his indebtedness, his friends assert that at least $50,000 would remain. The fear of losing all his property, to accumulate which he had worked so long and faithfully, may have, in a measure, weakened his mind. It was impossible to get any definite information about his liabilities, but they are said to be nearly $40,000. There is a mystery somewhere, and the officers who are attempting to unravel it, are still in the dark. Mrs. Baierle and her three children left their home, on the corner of Clark and Michigan streets, yesterday afternoon, and those in the house do not know where they have gone. It is said that domestic difficulties, growing out of what is not known, as Mr. Baierle was a kind-hearted, genial soul, loved by every one who knew him, also had something to do with his leave-taking without notice.

AMUSEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

There are no changes in the bills at any of the houses for this evening. At McVicker's, the blonde, Elise Holt, continues her personation of the burlesque *Gennaro* in the Lucretia Borgia nonsense; and Lydia Thompson, with the other blondes, male and female, continue in their delineation of the Aladdin nonsense.

Those who are sick of the blonde staff will find consolation in going to the Museum, where the stirring military drama "Not Guilty" is still on the boards; or to the Dearborn Theatre, where the Minstrels are nightly presenting a superb bill, full of fun and novelty. The first part is unusually excellent, and the second varied enough to suit any one. The "Dangerous Ground; or, Chicago in 1870," to be appreciated must be seen.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Miss Elise Holt's second appearance in the burlesque of "Lucretia Borgia" was greeted with a moderately good audience last night. In our comments upon this young lady's performances yesterday it was stated that she was for some time connected with the Lydia Thompson Troupe. It appears that such was not the case. In a communication addressed to THE TRIBUNE, her agent, Mr. Wall, states that Miss Holt was brought to this country by him, and that she has been under his management ever since, although she has been offered large sums to place her name second to Miss Thompson's. However unimportant the fact may be as affecting any estimate of Miss Holt's acting, it is proper that she should have the benefit of the correction. In the communication referred to, Mr. Wall takes exception to the criticism upon Miss Holt's performance in so far as it deals in "personalities." Certainly in speaking of a dramatic performance it is not the critic's province to indulge in personalities. But inasmuch as "blonde business" is not a dramatic performance, but a leg exhibition, the ordinary rules of critical etiquette cannot properly be observed. It is purely upon their "personalities" that such artistes as Miss Holt lay claim to popularity; the public pay to witness these personalities, and consequently they become fair subjects of critical remark. It does not follow that because the stage has been degraded by exhibitions which should be confined to the circus, the critic should also drop to that level, and bestow the same care in discriminating between this leg and that leg, as if he were judging of the excellencies of this reading and that in the impersonation of a Booth or a Forrest.

The "Excelsior" Extinguisher at the Opera House Fire.

OPERA HOUSE ART GALLERY,}
CHICAGO, Feb. 4.}

J. C. Davison, Secretary Excelsior Fire Extinguisher Company:

DEAR SIR: Having used the Fire Extinguisher purchased of you for the protection of the Opera House Art Gallery, to such good effect at the recent fire, we cheerfully take this opportunity to testify to its merit, and also state that the "Excelsior" was the only one used upon that occasion.

Yours truly, AITKEN & FULLER.

State of Illinois, Cook County—ss.

H. J. Parks, being first duly sworn, states that he is in the employ of Aitken & Fuller, proprietors of the Opera House Art Gallery, and, at the recent fire at the Opera House, he, this affiant, was the only person that operated a portable extinguisher in the room where the fire was. And he further states that the machine used was the "Excelsior" Fire Extinguisher. H. J. PARKS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 12th day of February, A. D. 1869.

FRANK J. SMITH, Notary Public.

State of Illinois, Cook County—ss.

A. W. Pendleton, being first duly sworn, states that he is one of the pipemen of the A. D. Titsworth fire engine; that at the recent Opera House fire he went up to the room where the fire was, and found one man only with a fire extinguisher, who was playing the stream through the doorway. Affiant further states that no other portable extinguisher was used on the fire, and, although others were brought up, after the stream from the Titsworth engine commenced to play, they were not used. A. W. PENDLETON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 12th day of February, A. D. 1870.

FRANK J. SMITH, Notary Public.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10, 1870.

J. C. Davison, Secretary Excelsior Fire Extinguisher Company:

DEAR SIR: I have given your Excelsior Fire Extinguisher a critical examination as to its mechanical construction, and have witnessed the effect of the chemical solution ejected by it upon fire, and am of the opinion that it is the best portable fire extinguisher in use, because the creating of the bottle is the quickest method of mixing the chemicals for generating the pressure, and the device for obtaining that result the simplest and easiest I have seen. As the solution was applied to the fire it instantly extinguished it, and, in my judgment, more effectually accomplished the requirements than any apparatus of the kind that has yet come under my notice.

R. A. WILLIAMS, Fire Marshal, Chicago.

The Music of the Organ.

No lover of the divine art, who has ever heard one of the Messrs. S. D. & H. W. Smith's matchless American Organs, can fail to find immeasurable delight in this class of music. These organs are capable of such delicate and varied expressions, their tone is so pure and round, without that terrible wheezy affection which condemns many other instruments of the kind, and they are made to unite so many desirable qualities, that it is not a matter of surprise that they occupy the foremost place in public estimation. In Europe, as well as at home, the superiority of the American Organ is well established, and great numbers of this popular instrument are shipped to England. By the employment of the most skilled workmen in every department, and the advantages of peculiar facilities, the Messrs. Smith have brought the art of organ-making to great perfection.

California and Arizona Items.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15.—Copious rains in the southern portion of the State partially relieve the fears in that part of California.

Late Arizona advices speak of several murders of whites by the Indians. The Army Surgeon at Camp Reno attempted to kill Chief Bank of the Apache Tontos. [illegible]

[illegible] Business in the Territory improving. Mining news favorable.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—At the annual meeting of the Directors of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, a report was submitted showing that the earnings of the road for 1869 to be $17,250,000; expenses, $12,000,000; leaving net earnings of $5,[illegible]—exceeding those of 1868 by $[illegible].

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

There is Good Authority for Stating [illegible]

The Best and Original Tonic of Iron, Phosphorus and Calisaya, [illegible]

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts.—[illegible]

All the Facts in a Nutshell.—[illegible]

Pimples Removed and the Skin [illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

U. H. HESS & CO. .... Managers

COMPLETE POPULAR TRIUMPH.

Lydia Thompson Burlesque Troupe

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF

ALADDIN, Or, the Wonderful Scamp.

New Scenery, Costumes and Effects, and "THE GIRL OF THE PERIOD" BALLET.

The performance will commence with

THE PRETTY HOUSEBREAKER.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Numerous inquiries and requests of the Box Office have induced the management to embrace the only opportunity offered during their engagement for the production of SINBAD, THE SAILOR, and announce its production for two performances only, viz: FRIDAY—BENEFIT of HARRY BECKETT, and on SATURDAY EVENING for the last time. Matinee on Saturday.

MONDAY EVENING, POSITIVELY—Production of the grand spectacular burlesque extravaganza, written expressly for this troupe by H. J. Byron, Esq., entitled IVANHOE; Or, WAMBA, THE JESTER.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

ENGAGEMENT OF THE LITTLE SENSATION BURLESQUE ARTISTE,

ELISE HOLT,

Supported by the Popular Comedian,

HARRY WALL,

Who will appear in their great burlesque specialty of

LUCRETIA BORGIA; Or, La Grand Doctresse.

Songs, Dances, Jigs and Breakdowns.

Friday, Benefit of Elise Holt.

Saturday, Elise Holt Matinee.

Next week, Elise Holt in her great specialty of [illegible].

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN .... Proprietor and Manager

This Wednesday, Feb. 16, at the Grand Matinee at 2½ o'clock,

East Lynne; Or, The Elopement.

Evening, at 8 o'clock, the beautiful Military Drama,

NOT GUILTY; Or, The Battle of Bhurtpoor.

With its Thrilling Effects.

Saturday Matinee, LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.

Tuesday, Feb. 22, Washington's Birthday—GRAND EXTRA MATINEE.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

The great, laughable, burlesque sketch,

Dangerous Ground;

OR, CHICAGO IN 1870.

JUMBO JUM'S COLLEGE.

DEAF IN A HORN.

LOST COAT TAILS, Etc., Etc.

Go see how a stranger is received in Chicago. The entire bill is new, and one of the very best yet offered.

AUCTION SALES.

(ESTABLISHED 1856.)

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

Auctioneers,

5, 7, 9, AND 11 RANDOLPH-ST.

CHICAGO, ILL.

NEW FURNITURE,

Tables, Bureaus, Stands, 1,000 Chairs, 200 Bedsteads, Piano Fortes, Looking Glasses, Carpets, &c., &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, at 10 o'clock,

At our Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Trade Sale of

DRY GOODS,

Ready-Made Clothing,

Boots, Shoes, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

At their spacious Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st., on THURSDAY, Feb. 17, 1870. Sale commencing at 9½ o'clock.

By D. LONG & CO.

Mortgage Sale of

HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

AT AUCTION.

We will sell at dwelling house, No. 157 Twenty-fourth-st., at Auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 17, at 10 o'clock a. m., the entire Furniture, consisting in part of Rep and Hair Cloth Parlor Sets, Marble-Top Chamber Sets, French Plate Mirrors, Three-Ply and Ingrain Carpets, Lace Curtains, Hair and Grass Mattresses, Kitchen Furniture, Crockery, Cook and Heating Stoves, &c.

D. LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

ENTIRE FURNITURE

OF A

Retail Furniture Dealer,

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, at 10 o'clock a. m., at our Salesroom,

52 South Wells-st.,

Consisting of Hair Cloth and Rep Parlor Suites, Marble-top and Plain Black Walnut Chamber Suites, Bedding, Hair and Grass Mattresses, Feather Beds, Pillows, Cook and Heating Stoves, Mirrors, Office Furniture, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c.

D. LONG & CO., Auctioneers and Furniture Dealers.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

Auction and Commission Merchants,

22, 24 & 26 RANDOLPH-ST.,

WILL OFFER

AT AUCTION,

To the Trade, on WEDNESDAY, February 16, at 9½ a. m.,

334 CASES

BOOTS & SHOES,

COMPRISING THE

Finest Line of Seasonable Goods ever offered at Public Sale in this City.

As stocks in the hands of manufacturers are light, goods must be higher as the season advances.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR BARGAINS

CANNOT AGAIN OCCUR.

By W. B. LANGLEY.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION,

[illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

[illegible]

TO RENT—STORES AND OFFICES.

[illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT.

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

[illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

CLAIRVOYANTS.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

[illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

The Alaska Territorial Bill Reported Back Adversely.

Debate in the Senate on the Mississippi Bill.

The Senate Judiciary Committee and the Georgia Case.

The New Tariff Bill Regarded as a Dead Measure.

Another Cadetship Broker Discovered.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.

THE TARIFF BILL.

A careful inquiry leads to the conclusion that the Tariff bill may already be regarded as a dead measure. It will be taken up in the House some time or other, and a week or two will probably be occupied in making set speeches for and against it, or on the general tariff question, and a motion will then be made to lay it on the table. It does not suit anybody, the high tariff men being as much displeased with it as anybody else. Some of the strongest men on that side of the question are trying to make an arrangement for saving a few of its provisions, but they do not find the prospect encouraging. The revenue tariff men are talking of a short bill changing and reducing the rates on some articles, but the present indications are that nothing whatever will be done with the tariff at this session.

THE GEORGIA CASE

proves to be a hard nut for the Senate Judiciary Committee to crack. They spent the whole of to-day's session at it, and ended the morning just where they began. They are almost unanimous in dislike of the way in which things have been managed since the passage of the December Reconstruction act, the chief cause of complaint being that General Terry held a military inquiry as to the eligibility of members of the Legislature. Some of the committee men say this action was a clear and palpable violation of the spirit of that act, while others content themselves with saying it was contrary to the genius of our institutions. It must be added in behalf of General Terry that his proceedings were over and over again sanctioned by the President and Cabinet, as they doubtless will be by Congress. The committee hold that it is best, however, to get through with the reconstruction business as soon as possible, and they will probably bring in a bill for the restoration of the State with the Legislature as it now stands. Governor Bullock and other State officials set up a claim that they are now entitled to hold their several positions for the whole period for which they were elected, beginning at the present time. The committee will reject this claim quite decidedly, and probably signify in a written report that a new and regular election must be held next fall. The Senatorial question is by no means the least difficult of issues presented in this anomalous business. Hill and Miller were elected before the colored members were turned out of the Legislature, and many Senators last year argued that the proceedings of that body before this expulsion were all right. The expurgated Legislature has now elected new men, who will be here next week with their credentials. Members of the committee are not yet able to give an opinion as to what action they will take on this issue. Bullock and the Legislature of last winter undertook to provide that the persons elected to the House two years ago should hold seats to the end of the present Congress, but this assumption was set aside by the House itself two or three weeks ago, and therefore the State will not be represented in that body at this session, whatever result is reached on the Senatorial question.

ANOTHER CADETSHIP BROKER.

Another fellow has been caught by the committee which is investigating the sale of naval and military cadetships. His name is S. Newton Pettis, member of the last Congress from the Twentieth Pennsylvania. [illegible]

THE OSAGE INDIAN LANDS.

The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs have agreed to recommend that the government purchase the lands of the Osage Indians [illegible]

[illegible]

ELECTION CASES.

The House, at the end of two months of work, has disposed of two election cases, and has only twenty-three more on hand, all one of which is ready for report.

THE MISSISSIPPI BILL.

[illegible]

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE NAVY.

[illegible]

PACIFIC RAILROAD LANDS.

[illegible]

REORGANIZATION OF THE NAVY.

[illegible]

UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

[illegible]

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.

SENATE.

[illegible]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]